The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 6.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

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ONE YEAR, (in advance,)......................$2.00
" " (it not paid within six mos.)... $2.50
" " (if not paid within the year,)... $3.00

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JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

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1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

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KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
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Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the "Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

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Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
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PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
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WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
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S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
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In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.
R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra apl19:1y.

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MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.
The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.
jan24'68tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

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BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

—

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—

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JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

"ROCK ME TO SLEEP."

Backward, turn backward, O Time! in your flight
Make me a child again—just for to-night!
Mother, come back from the echoless shore,
Take me again to your heart as of yore;
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair:
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep—
Rock me to sleep, Mother—rock me to sleep!

Backward, flow backward, O swift tide of years!
I am weary of toil, I am weary of tears:
Toil without recompense, tears all in vain,
Take them, and give me my childhood again!
I have grown weary of dust and decay,
Weary of flinging my soul wealth away,
Weary of sowing for others to reap;
Rock me to sleep, Mother—rock me to sleep!

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue:
Mother, O Mother! my heart calls for you!
Many a summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed and faded, our faces between;
Yet with strong yearning and passionate pain,
Long I to-night for your presence again
Come from the silence so long and so deep—
Rock me to sleep, Mother—rock me to sleep!

Over my heart in the days that are flown,
No love like mother's love ever has shown;
No other worship abides and endures,
Faithful, unselfish, and patient, like yours;
None like a mother can charm away pain
From the sorrowing soul and the world weary brain
Slumber's soft calm o'er my heavy lids creep,
Rock me to sleep, Mother—rock me to sleep!

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold,
Fall on your shoulders again as of old;
Let it fall over my forehead to-night,
Shielding my eyes from the flickering light,
For oh! with its sunny edged shadows once more,
Haply will throng the sweet visions of yore;
Lovingly, softly its bright billows sweep—
Rock me to sleep, Mother—rock me to sleep!

Mother, dear Mother, the years have been long
Since last I was hushed by your lullaby song;
Since, then, again—to my soul it shall seem
Womanhood's years have been only a dream;
Clasp to your arms in loving embrace,
With your soft, lashes just sweeping my face,
Never hereafter to wake or to weep;
Rock me to sleep, Mother—rock me to sleep.

Miscellaneous.

SUNSHINE FOR THE CONSUMPTIVE.

We have been told by some consumptives that one of the best prescriptions we have made has been their removal from a north room to the sunny south chamber. As we write, two cases come to mind, strikingly illustrative of the sun's benign influence. We had been attending, at an orphan asylum, a girl about twelve years old, who had been long ill of severe typhoid fever. She was wholly prostrated in mind and body, and emaciated to the last degree. It was plain that she was falling into that depressed condition of all the powers of life, that so often precedes consumption. Day after day we visited her, but all recuperative power seemed lost. Half dead and alive, the little creature neither spoke nor moved, and ate only on compulsion. One day on our way to visit her, we felt that elastic thrill which the warm rays of the sun imparts in the early cool weather of spring. We involuntarily leaped along, and were instantly struck with the fact that "virtue had gone out of us" when we left behind us the sun light and warmth of the street and entered that northern chamber, the dormitory of the poor orphan. The inspiring influence the invalid had never experienced in the slightest degree during the whole of her sickness, as, owing to its peculiar situation, not a ray of direct sunlight had ever entered the chamber. We were shocked, and for the first time considered the depth of her loss, and our own remissness in regard to her. The air of the room had been pure, the ceilings of the infirmary were lofty, the attendants had been faithful and sagacious. Nothing seemed lacking, in fact, to restore health. Yet it did not come. On the contrary, there seemed a constant downward tendency. "A sunbath in the warm rays of this delicious spring day is what the girl needs," we instantly said to the sister superior. This lady gladly consented to the change, and placed the little patient in another room having a southern aspect, and consequently filled with sunlight. The invalid immediately recognized the change, and asked, in her weak way, to have the curtain raised, so as to let in the full blaze of the light. Soon she wanted to sit up, and directed that the easy chair, in which she was propped, should be placed so as to allow her whole body below her face to be exposed to the direct rays of the sun. It was the natural tendency of disease seeking for all life renovating influences. And we have never met with so marked or so rapid improvement as immediately began in the body and mind of the girl. Appetite and strength increased daily, and with them burst forth again all the joyousness of the child's heart.

Another analogous case, which, although we do not demonstrate by it the influence of the sun alone, we cannot forbear to name because by such examples we impress perhaps on the minds of our readers the real principles underlying the whole question. A lady, aged about thirty resident in the northern part of New England, consulted us for undoubted tubercular disease of the lungs. Her house was well situated, and on the side toward the south was a small piazza resting on stone steps, which was raised two or three feet above the ground. The winter was approaching and rules were to be given. Having full faith in the divine influences of pure air and sunlight, we directed that she should sit out on this piazza every day during the winter, unless it were too stormy. It was so arranged as to shut out the cool air on three sides, and to admit the full blaze of sunlight in front. Here, according to our directions, she used to sit, wrapped in furs, reading or writing, for several hours each day during the following winter, and with the most excellent results. She was directed frequently to make deep inspirations, in order to fill the lungs with pure air She was never chilled, because the sun's rays and her warm clothing prevented it, she never "took cold there. On the contrary, the balmy influences exerted upon her by her daily sun and air bath were so grateful; her breathing became so much easier after each of them, that whenever a storm came, and prevented the resort to the piazza, the invalid suffered in consequence thereof. Whether these remarks will prove to our readers that want of sunlight may be reckoned among the causes of consumption, may well be doubted, but we trust they will convince some skeptic that sunlight has a potent influence in raising the human body from various weaknesses that sometimes are the precursors of fatal phthisic.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

The Republican party has, from its very inception, endeavored assiduously to make labor honorable. The Democratic party, on the other hand, has been led generally by southern slaveholders, who have systematically sought to degrade toil. At the very time when the baser demagogues of that party at the north were deluding many of the operatives of this section by appeals to class and race prejudices, the southern leaders of the same faction were terming our laborers "the mudsills of society." Here, in Independence Square, Howell Cobb, addressing an immense Democratic ratification meeting, before the war, said to his hearers that the difference between the north and the south was simply this:

"You hire your labor; we own it."

That era has passed away. This landed oligarchy no longer owns its labor. The slave is emancipated. He is not driven to the cotton field in chain gangs. His wife and children are not sold at the auction block. He is not beaten into desperation and then hunted to death with blood hounds. He has shoes to his feet, a hat on his head. His wife and children are gathered around his own hearth. He is paid for his work. He is actually not forbidden to learn to read! Men and women are not imprisoned for teaching him. His evidence is received in courts of justice. He stands before the law possessed of equal rights with his oppressor. His children go to school. The chattel has become a citizen. The wings of the national eagle cover and protect him. His freedom, his citizenship and his civil rights are alike guaranteed by the Constitution, and now he has a vote to enable him to protect himself!

So much the Republican party has done for the most oppressed and degraded of our American laborers. So much it was bound to do by its principles. But has not the free white operative of the north been cared for? The Republican party found him poorly paid and often idle, because the production of his industry were subject to a ruinous competition from the immense masses of foreign goods poured into the country by the pauper labor of Europe. To keep up with such an opposition we must either vigorously protect our own manufactures or we must reduce the wages of industry to a mere song. The Democratic party, true to its southern instincts, supported the British free trade system, because the slaveholding leaders were accustomed to pay nothing for their labor, and therefore regarded the reduction of the wages of northern operatives as a matter of no consequence in its effects upon the laborers themselves.

The Republicans, firmly adhering to their principle of making work honorable, preferred protection, because under that system, while the American manufacturers could successfully keep the field, their workmen would be well paid, constantly employed, and able to live like civilized human beings. The whole record of the two parties is of a piece with this. The Democrats gave the people the most villainous paper currency ever inflicted upon a nation, and this was an incessant means of loss to the laboring classes who were obliged to use it. The Republicans have given them a sound, well secured national currency, with which there is no possibility of loss to the people. The Democratic land policy fostered land monopoly and the building up of great landed estates. The Republican policy has offered a homestead on the public lands to all actual settlers, and so elevated the condition of the American poorer classes. Let the people judge of the two parties by these things.

GENIUS.

Alexander Hamilton said to an intimate friend: "Men give me some credit for genius. All the genius I have lies just in this: When I have a subject in hand I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore in it all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I make, the people are pleased to call the fruit genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought."

Mr. Webster once replied to a gentleman who pressed him to speak on a subject of great importance. "The subject interests me deeply but I have not time. There, sir, pointing to a huge pile of letters on the table, "is a pile of unanswered letters to which I must reply before the close of the session (which was three days off.) I have no time to master the subject so as to do it justice."

"But Mr. Webster, a few words from you would do much to awaken public attention to it."

"If there is so much weight in my words as you represent, it is because I do not allow myself to speak on any subject until my mind becomes imbued with it."

Demosthenes was once urged to speak on a sudden and great emergency. "I am not prepared," said he, and obstinately refused.

The law of labor is equally binding on genius and mediocrity.

WHAT TO READ.—Are you deficient in taste? Read the best English poets, such as Gray and Goldsmith, Pope and Thompson, Cowper and Coleridge, Scott and Wordsworth.

Are you deficient in imagination? Read Milton and Akenside, and Burke and Shakespeare.

Are you deficient in power of reason? Read Chillingworth, and Bacon, and Locke.

Are you deficient in judgment and good sense in the common affairs of life? Read Franklin.

Are you deficient in sensibility? Read Gœthe and Makenzie.

Are you deficient in political knowledge? Read Montesquieu, the "Federalist," Webster and Calhoun.

Are you deficient in patriotism? Read Demosthenes, and the "Life of Washington."

Are you deficient in conscience? Read some of President Edwards' works.

Are you deficient in piety? Read the Bible.

HORACE GREELEY AT WORK.

A writer in *Packard's Monthly* gives the following pen and ink potrait of the most distinguished editor in the world, as seen in his private room, preparing articles for the press:

Mr. Greeley's back is towards us. He is seated at his desk. His head is bent over his writing, and his round shoulders are quite prominent. He is scribbling rapidly. A quire of foolscap, occupying the only clear place on his desk, is melting beneath his pen. A glance at the manuscript reveals two dozen knotty figures. You may be sure of a leader on the national debt tomorrow morning. The desk itself is a heap of confusion. Here is Mr. Greeley's straw hat; there is his handkerchief. In front of him is a peck of newspaper clippings, not neatly rolled up but loosely sprawled over the desk. At his left a rickety pair of scissors catches a hurried nap, and at his right a paste pot and half a broken box of wafers, appear to have had a rough and tumble fight. An odd-looking paper holder is just ready to tumble on the floor. An old-fashioned sand box, looking like a dilapidated hour glass, is half hidden under a slashed copy of the New York *World*. Mr. Greeley still sticks to wafers and sand instead of using mucilage and blotting paper. A small drawer, filled with postage stamps and bright steel pens, has crawled out on the desk. Packages of folded missives are tucked in pigeon holes, winking at us from the back of the desk, and scores of half-opened letters mixed with seedy brown envelopes, flop lazily about the table. Old papers lie gashed and mangled about his chair, the *debris* of a literary battle field. A clean towel hangs on a rack to his right. A bound copy of the *Tribune Almanac*, from 1838 to 1858, swings from a small chain fastened to a steeple screwed in the side of his desk, two other bound volumes stand on their feet in front of his nose, and two more of the same kind are fast asleep on the book-rack in the corner. Stray numbers of the *Almanac* peep from every nook. * * The room is kept scrupulously neat and clean. A waste paper basket squats between Mr. Greeley's legs, but one-half the torn envelopes and boshy communications flutter to the floor, instead of being tossed into the basket. * *

Pen, ink, paper, scissors, and envelopes are in unfailing demand. The cry, "Mr. Greeley wants writing paper!" creates a commotion in the counting-room, and Mr. Greeley gets paper quicker than a hungry fisherman could skin an eel.

Mr. Greeley can lay Virginia worm fence in ink faster than any other editor in New York city. He thinks a great deal on it, but during an experience of three years has failed to learn the simple principle of suction without getting his mouth full of ink, and he generally uses it as an empty receiver. He makes a dash at the ink bottle every twenty seconds, places the third finger of his left hand on the paper, and scratches away at his worm fence like one possessed. He writes marvellously fast. Frequently the point of his pen pricks through his sheet, for he writes a heavy hand, and a snap follows, spreading inky spots over the paper, resembling a wood-cut portraying the sparks from a blacksmith's hammer. Blots like mashed spiders or crushed huckleberries occasionally intervene, but the old veteran dashes them with sand, leaving a swearing compositor to scratch off the soil and dig out the words underneath.

CONCERNING LONGFELLOW.

The family of the poet consists of two sons, who have arrived at manhood, and three bright, merry charming little daughters. The reader has not forgotten the terrible accident by which, some years ago, Mr. Longfellow lost a beautiful and universally-beloved wife—a lady of family, of most graceful culture, and a kindness of heart which will long be remembered by the neighborhood in which she was the most shining, though most modest ornament. Since that frightful event, the husband has been a changed man.

Those who remember him in his happy married life—who recollect the genial exuberance of his spirits, the cheerfulness of his disposition, the warmth of his welcome, the bright wit which flowed constantly, the buoyancy of a soul upon which shone the sunshine of life, and athwart which a cloud never seemed to pass—note with grief the expression of settled melancholy, the love of solitude, and the quickly grown white locks which one sees to day.

Still Longfellow is not so far changed but that the kindness of heart, the old warmth of friendship, the old love of the bright and beautiful things of the world, and of letters, still exist. At times, and not seldom, that noble and now venerable face lights up with genial cheerfulness, the sparkling brilliancy of speech comes out, and it is evident that sorrow has caused no decline of intellectual vigor, no bitterness of temper, no diminution in the old love of mankind.

Let us, without impertinence, take a few notes of the poet's personal appearance, as he passes us of a morning on the way to the "Square." A man above the middle height, and although stout, solid and well-proportioned; head now a little bent, a noble, poetic head, with long waving hair, nearly white, reaching almost to the shoulders; forehead high and square, the hair brushed well back; blue, brilliant, genial eyes—true eyes of a poet, which observe everything; a long nose, a long moustache, which creeps down and joins a flowing beard that rests upon his breast; the hair and beard not too sprucely arranged, carelessly and naturally disposed; the whole countenance strikingly handsome, active, wide-awake beaming with unusual intelligence; of late patriarchal, the face of a poet philosopher, a fine and hitherto impossible study for the artist, for no artist has yet fixed a just portrait of Longfellow.

His face needs the touch of an old Master; Titian would have done it worthily. The broad forehead is wrinkled rather with sorrow than great age, for the poet is not yet beyond the prime of life; he is much younger than he looks to be. But he is a very different, and if a more patriarchal, certainly a far nobler face than that which one sees in frontispieces, representing him in early manhood. The dress is neat and plain; tasteful far from ostentatious, by no means careless, or of the silly romantic Byronic order. It is of that character which is not noticeable in any way; the highest art, as we conceive of dressing.

IF YOU CAN EARN A LIVING, STAY AT HOME.

We are often addressed by young men and persons of family for information in regard to this, that and the other place, with a view of emigrating from their old homes to some new place. The most of these letters are from the South, and their inquiries are in respect to the West and the Territories. In answer to all of these inquiries, we would say honestly and from experience, in the words with which we head this article, "*If you can earn a living, stay at home!*" And who cannot do best where he is best known but a rascal? It is a delusion to suppose that one can do better somewhere else than at home, where he was raised, or has long lived—a delusion which experience fully establishes in 99 cases in every hundred. Young men with small means can do no more in the west than in the East, North and South, and as is too often the case, much worse. It takes more money to make a living in the West, as a general thing, than elsewhere; more money and greater labor, for prices of labor are no greater; wages are really lower, than elsewhere, If the emigrant is a farmer, he finds land but little cheaper, and the cost of establishing himself, and of getting his products to market, much greater than in more populous neighborhoods. As in the past fortunes are not acquired in the West honorably at this age. The labor in the mines is the hardest in the world and the return not as great as that earned by any good citizen in any of the cities. To make money easy in the far West needs a large cash capital, or a stock of mean whisky! Few are doing so well in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Utah and Nevada, or east of these territories—in Iowa Nebraska, Kansas and Minnesota—as those who follow up the line of construction on the U. P. R. R., and sell rot-gut whisky to the hands employed. What young man, who reads this, would give up his friends and home in the South or East to make money by such means? We know of what we speak, when we say that all that has been said of the flashy towns of the West and the wondrous inducements held out to emigrants, are delusions. There is nothing but deception in store for all who rely upon the colorings put upon the West by those whose interest it is to delude people into emigrating westward. We say to all, if you can earn a living at home, stay there. If you can make a living where you are, it is perhaps more than you will make in the West. Stay at home—do the best you can—act honorably—be discreet and judicious, and you will be happier and wealthier in time than if you are led about by popular deceptions.—*Watchman.*

A MODEL PATRIARCH.

How completely the pastoral life of the East now reproduces the pictures so vividly drawn for us in the Scriptures, has been many times remarked, but it is long since we have seen so eloquent and striking a description of a scene which fulfills these conditions as in the following picture of a model patriarch among the Algerines, from Mr. Henry Blackburn's "Artists and Arabs:"

"Around the camp this evening there are groups of men and women standing, that bring forcibly to mind those prints of the early patriarchs from which we are apt to take our first, and perhaps, most vivid impressions of eastern life; and we cannot wonder at French artists attempting to illustrate Scriptural scenes from incidents in Algeria. There are Jacob and Joseph, as one might imagine them, to the life; Ruth in the fields, and Rachel by the well: and there is a patriarch coming down the mountain, with a light about his head as the sun's last rays burst upon him, that Herbert might well have seen when he was painting Moses with the tables of the law. The effect is accidental, but is perfect in an artistic sense, from the solemnity of the man, the attitude of his crowd of followers, the grand mountain forms which are partially lit up by gleams of sunset, and the sharp shadows cast by the throng. This man may have been a warrior chief, or the herd of a tribe; he certainly was the head of a large family, who pressed round him to anticipate his wants and do him honor. His children seemed to be everywhere about him; they were his furniture, they warmed his tent and kept out the wind; they begged for him, prayed for him, and generally helped him on his way. Looked upon as a colored statue, he was in some respect a perfect type of beauty, strength, and dignified repose—what we might fitly call a 'study,' as he sat waiting, whilst the woman prepared his evening meal: but whether from a moral point of view he quiet deserved all the respect and deference that was paid to him, is another question. As a picture, as we said before, he was magnificent, and there was a regal air with which we, clad in the custom of advanced civilization, coul not but admire and envy. He had the advantage of us in every way, and made us feel it acutely. He had a splendid arm, and we could see it; the finer contour and color of his head and neck were surrounded by white folds, but not concealed."

GOETHE tells the following story, which amusingly illustrates the capacity of the Rhinelanders for drink:—"The Bishop of Mayence once delivered a sermon against drunkenness, and after painting in the strongest colors the evils of over indulgence, concluded as follows: But the abuse of wine does not exclude its use, for it is written that wine rejoices the heart of man. Probably there is not one in my congregation who cannot drink four bottles of wine without feeling any disturbance of his senses; but if any man at the seventh or eighth bottle so forgets himself as to abuse and strike his wife and children and treat his best friends as enemies, let him look into his conscience, and in future always stop at the sixth bottle. Yet if after drinking eight, or even ten or twelve bottles, he can still take his Christian neighbor lovingly by the hand and obey the orders of his spiritual and temporal superiors, let him thankfully drink his modest draught. He must be careful, however, as to taking any more, for it is seldom that Providence gives any one the special grace to drink sixteen bottles at a sitting as it has enabled me, its unworthy servant, to do without either neglecting my duties or losing my temper.

THE instinctive and universal taste of mankind selects flowers for the expression of its finest sympathies, their beauty and fleetingness serving to make them the most fitting symbols of those delicate sentiments for which language itself seems almost too gross a medium.

ELECTRICITY.

Perhaps one of the most novel applications of electricity has been made by Robert Houndin, who lives in the villiage of Saint Gervais, a short distance from the city of Blois, in France. A visitor presenting himself before the door sees a gilt plate bearing the name of Robert Houdin, below which is a small gilt knocker. He raises this, and no matter how feeble the blow, a delicately turned chime of bells, sounding through the mansion announces his presence. When the attendant touches a button placed in the hall the chime ceases, the bolt at the entrance is thrown back, the name of Robert Houdin disappears from the door, and in its place appears the word "entrez" in white enamel. The visitor pushes open the door and enters; it closes with a spring behind him, and he cannot depart without permission. By a certain number of chimes which are sounded the number of visitors is announced. When a carriage arrives at the gate, the movement of the gate is announc- at the house. The letter box, too, has an electric communication with the house. The carrier, previously instructed, drops in first all the printed matter together; then he adds the letters, one by one. Each addition sounds the chime. And when he is desired to take away letters for mailing, another chime, of a special nature, warns him that they are ready. An electric current regulates the time throughout the house, Mr. Houdin's study clock being the standard. Every morning this clock sends, at different hours, electric impulses to awaken three persons. But in addition, the apparatus forces them to rise, by continuing to sound until the circuit is broken by moving a small key placed at the further end of the room. To do this the sleeper must rise, and then the object sought is accomplished. The temperature of the green-house is also recorded by electricity, so that the gardner cannot neglect his duties without his master knowing all about it; and he evidently regards Houdin as a sorcerer.

A YOUNG MAN'S CHARACTER.

No young man who has a just sense of his own value will sport with his character. A watchful regard to his character in early youth will be inconceivable to him in all the remaining years of his after life. When tempted to deviate from strict propriety of deportment, he should ask himself, Can I afford this? Can I endure hereafter to look back upon this?

It is of amazing worth to a young man to have a pure mind; for this is the foundation of a pure character.—The mind, in order to be kept pure, must be employed in topics of thought which are themselves lovely, chastened, and elevating. That the mind has in its own power the selection of its theme of meditation. If youth knew how frightful were the moral deprivations which a cherished habit of loose imagination produces on the soul—they would shun them as the bite of a serpent. The power of books to excite the imagination is a fearful element of moral death when employed in the service of vice.

The cultivation of an amiable, elevated and glowing heart, alive to all the beauties of nature and all the sublimities of truth, invigorates the intellect, gives to the will independence of baser passions, and to the affections the power of adhesion to whatever is pure, good and grand, which is adapted to lead out the whole nature of a man into those scenes of action and impression by which its energies may be most appropriately employed, and by which its high destination may be most effectually reached.

The opportunities for exciting these faculties in benevolent and self denying efforts for the welfare of our fellow men are so many and great, that it is really worth while to live. The heart which is truly evangelically benevolent may luxuriate in an age like this. The promises of God are inexpressibly good, the main tendencies of things so manifestly in accordance with them, the extent of moral influence is so great, and the effects of its employment so visible, that whoever aspires after benevolent action and reaches for things that remain for us, to the true dignity of its nature, can find free scope for his intellect, and all inspiring themes for the heart.

A STORY is told of an old hunter in Michigan, who, when the country was new, got lost in the woods several times. He was told to buy a pocket compass, which he did, and a friend explained to him its use. He soon got lost and lay out as usual. When found, he was asked why he did not travel by the compass. He stated that he did not dare to. He wished to go north, and he "tried hard to make the thing point north, but 'twant no use; 'twould diddle, diddle, diddle right around, and point southeast every time!"

THERE is food for thought in the story that is told of a young lad, who for the first time accompanied his father to a public dinner. The waiter asked him, "What will you take to drink?" Hesitating for a moment, he replied, "I'll take what father takes," The answer reached his father's ear, and instantly the full responsibility of his position flashed upon him. In a moment his decision was made; and in tones tremulous with emotion, and to the astonishment of those who knew him, he said, "Waiter, I'll take water."

To speak ill upon knowledge, shows a want of charity. To speak ill upon suspicion, shows a want of honesty. To know evil of others, and not speak it, is sometimes discretion. To speak evil of others, and not know it, is always dishonesty. He may be evil himself who speaks good of others upon knowledge; but he can never be good himself who speaks evil of others upon suspicion.—*Warwick.*

DURING the late war, after a long march, a captain ordered, as a sanitary precaution, that the men should change their undershirts. The O. S. suggested that half of the men only had one shirt each. The captain hesitated for a moment, and then said: "Military orders must be obeyed. Let the men change with each other."

WHAT is the difference between a special constable and a superannuated constable? The former's sworn in, and the latter's *worn* out.

FIGHT hard against a hasty temper. Anger will come. but resist it strongly. A spark may set a house on fire. A fit of passion may give you cause to mourn all your life. Never revenge an injury.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 monts.	6 months,	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

ITEMS.

IT is a singular fact that no President of the United States, up to the present time, has had a child born in the White House.

A little daughter of Mr. John W. Brown, of Vincentown, N. J., was attacked by a game cock, recently, and picked so severely that lockjaw set in and resulted in her death.

HOPS are down to 10 cents a pound in interior Wisconsin, and dull at that. Last year's crop was enough for two years, and next year the Wisconsin farmers propose to raise something else.

WORSTED, it is said, was first spun at a village of that name near Norwich, England; cambrics came from Cambray; damasks from Damascus; dimity from Damietta; cordovan from Cordova; calico from Calicut; and muslin from Mosul.

PHILADELPHIA congratulates herself upon retaining the lead in the petroleum trade. From January 1, to November 1, 1868, she exported 33,665,224 gallons, an increase of more than 8,000,000 over the corresponding six months of 1867.

THE rice crop of Plaquemine Parish, La., is said to be this year the largest and best ever made. The rice planters will ship to market over 25,000 barrels, 230 pounds each of clean rice. The sugar crop of that parish is expected to amount to 10,000 or 12,000 hogsheads.

THE number of miles of line worked by telegraph in the United States, in 1848, was estimated to be about 12,000. In 1858 the number had increased to nearly 40,000, and before the close of this year there will be completed and in operation about 120,000 miles of telegraph wire.

THE bee-raisers in the vicinity of Louisville, for a circuit of twenty-five miles, were recently startled by the discovery that their bees had all simultaneously decamped, going no one knew whither. The mystery is still unsolved. The deserted hives were all full of honey, containing from sixty to seventy-five pounds each.

YALE COLLEGE.—Yale college has seven hundred and twenty-four students. This is the largest number the College ever had. The acaemical and scientific departments are larger than ever before, and the Freshman classes respectively about one-third larger than last year. The College was never in a more flourishing condition.

As an instance of the endurance of paint, a New Hampshire paper says: "The rates of toll over Newcastle bridge have for forty-seven years stood on a board at the toll-house in Portsmouth, and the board is in a good state of preservation, despite the exposure of nearly half a century. The letters are black upon a white ground, and every one is as distinctly read as when new."

SIX of a herd of 18 cattle, belonging to a Mr. Dusenberry, of Warwick, Orange county, N. Y., died in two days from a mysterious disease, and all the others were seriously affected. The herd had been turned into a cornfield on the day before the appearance of the disease, and are supposed to have been poisoned by the "smut" on the stalks, of which there was a great quantity.

A RECENT medical writer states that the vices of the American character may be briefly summed up as follows: 1. An inordinate passion for riches. 2. Overwork of mind and body in the pursuits of business. 3. Undue hurry and excitement in all the affairs of life. 4. Intemperance in eating, drinking and smoking. 5. A general disregard of the true laws of life and health.

AMONG the recent English patents we notice one upon an invention which consists in saturating jute, hemp, or other fibre woven into canvas, cloth, or in its manufactured state, with gutta percha in a soft or liquid state, and pressing layers of such saturated fibre or canvas cloth together while warm, so as to form a tough fabric of any required thickness, which may be used for the soles and heels of boots and shoes, and for other purposes.

AMONG the passengers in a street car was a little gentleman who had possibly seen five summers. The car being quite full, he sat in the lap of another passenger. While on the way, something was said about pick-pockets, and soon the conversation became general on that interesting subject. The gentleman who was then holding our young friend remarked: "My fine fellow, how easy I could pick your pocket." "No, you couldn't," replied he, "I've been looking out for you all the time."

MR. WIGNER, an analytical chemist in England, had been studying Leviticus, and concluded that the "ashes of an heifer"—*i. e.*, animal charcoal—and blood poured out upon the ground—*i. e.*, blood and clay all mixed together, would make an excellent purifier. He tried his mixture in thirtysix thousand gallons of sewage and purified it in twenty minutes; the residuum was found to be worth twice the cost of the experiment. It has always been a mystery how the sacrificial court of the temple was kept pure, and Mr. Wigner's experiment may explain the method.

A very remarkable feature in the topography of the country presents itself in Wise county, Virginia. At or near the Pound Gap, on the Kentucky side, is a mountain about four miles in circumference at its base; in this mountain head four rivers, flowing in different directions, nearly corresponding with the four cardinal points of the compass. The four springs can be seen at one view from the top of this mountain, and they are nearly equi-distant from each other, say a mile apart. These rivers are; the Guest river, flowing south into the Clinch; the Lick, fork of the Kentucky, running west; the Cumberland river south, and the Pond river north into the Sandy. They flow through four States, and are all tributary to the Ohio river.

A Washington letter says: "Among the valuable patents which have recently expired and which the Government has refused to renew, is that of Col. Hoe, whose huge printing presses may now be manufactured by anybody with capital enough. Hoe is a sprightly, ingenious man, already a millionaire, full of fame, undiscouraged, and he has conceived several new machines, presses among them. There will probably be no competition with him in the Hoe press—in this country, at any rate; for the Bullock press, whose processes are more simple and more thorough, is already the favorite. This latter, as you are aware, prints on both sides of an endless roll, at the rate of sixty-three double impressions a minute."

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1869.

THE TWIN RELICS OF BARBARISM.

Of the twin relics of a barbaric age bequeathed us by a former generation, free-trade and slavery, the one is now among the crimes of the past, while its twin brother Free-trade still lingers with us and is now making a spasmodic effort once more to regain the footing lost with Democracy and Slavery. That slavery was a concomitant of barbarism no one denies. The relation of Free trade to slavery and its origin from the same source often escapes the attention of the less thoughtful. That it belongs to an uncultivated half civilized semi-barbaric stage of human progress is a well known and clearly demonstrable fact. The first occupants of all lands have been rude barbarians living upon the spontaneous productions of the soil and the flesh of wild beasts. These in time have given place to a class of inhabitants a little further advanced but generally either nomadic and living upon the produce of herds or the pioneers of a more advanced civilization who have lived by the rude cultivation of the earth or the chase and whose mode of life has been of a coarse and rude character, possessing little or no wealth and ignorant of the conveniences, comforts and amenities of society in civilized and enlightened nations. To such freedom of trade, or as we call it free-trade, was altogether suited. All living upon the products of the soil and each provided with an abundance of the same productions, whatever they obtained beyond the coarser necessaries of life, were exchanged for fabrics of a higher civilization which had to be obtained from abroad and there was consequently nothing to protect and free-trade was suited to their condition. In the course of time the virgin soil became exhausted and produced more scantily and in insufficient quantities to supply the exchange and obtain the commodities of a higher civilization. Then came the first rude efforts at manufacturing for themselves what they were no longer able to buy from abroad. Up to this point free trade was just suited to their new country, virgin soil, and rude life. But even with rude manufactures comes diversity of industry and division of labor, and then begin to be laid the foundations of private and national wealth and prosperity. At this stage families begin to be found no longer doomed to constant labor for a livelihood and with sufficient leisure to acquire knowledge and apply it to the solution of social and political problems. Increased intelligence soon percieves that the infant manufactures in their rude state cannot compete with the capital, improved machinery and skilled labor of a more advanced nation. It also percieves that the failing resources of a once virgin, but now exhausted, soil requires a larger expenditure of labor to produce the necessaries of life and still leaves an insufficient surplus for exchange to supply the, once luxuries, now become necessaries of life manufactured abroad. Next comes the inevitable, growing foreign indebtedness and with it the slavery of the once free citizen, to the foreign manufacturer and merchant. This is the history of every new country. But at this point comes diversity of fortunes. One for lack of independence and intelligence becomes the prey of foreign mercenaries. An India, a South America, a Mexico, or a Poland will illustrate the condition of this class. *Another and perhaps* an anomalous case, is that of our Southern States. At this critical stage with them, a few bold spirits favored by circumstances began the cultivation and extension of that greatest of the crimes of modern civilization, slavery in the United States. Even this bold and wicked experiment could not save them from a fate similar to those above cited, and they became a sort of parasite upon their more humane, industrious and intelligent neighbors, the Northern States. The Northern States of our Union constitute almost the only case in modern history, of the building up of a wealthy, prosperous, industrious and intelligent nation. The turning point in our history, and the beginning of our unexampled growth and prosperity, dates from our first resistance of the british effort to prevent us from doing our own manufacturing. From the founding of St. Augustine in 1565 to the revolutionary war, beginning with the battle of Lexington in 1775, a period of over 200 years the growth of the country was strikingly similar to that of other new settlements or colonies. Our forefathers saw that british cupidity, if it prevented the establishment of manufactures, would keep them continually poor and dependent. For this they fought and the contest culminated in Independence. The war was virtually a prohibition to british manufactures and gave the initiatory impetus to our first manufactures. From this time dates our unparalled growth and prosperity. From 1775 to the present, what were for 200 years before poor, struggling colonies, have in less than 100 years become the first nation of christendom and the admiration of the world. Ever since the Revolution British manufacturers have striven by every specious argument and even by potent bribery to bring us to the adoption of free-trade in order to rob us of our strength and prosperity. For this purpose they have not been wanting in powerful allies. The barbarian *slave drivers*, in the interest and behalf of their pet institution, were their ever ready and eager friends, for, though as parasites they lived upon the prosperity of the North, they saw that its freedom and intelligence was a perpetual menace to slavery. Thus this relic of barbarism became the ally of its twin brother free-trade. But with even this powerful aid British cupidity and hatred never quite succeeded in destroying our protective policy. Sometimes, it is true, by the aid of the Democratic party our protective duties were very much reduced, and at intervals brought upon us destructive financial storms. But a wise return to higher duties always restored our prosperity. Even since the Revolution periods of low duties have been followed by hard times and financial embarrassments, while fair protective duties have as invariably been succeeded by periods of corresponding prosperity. Now that the most powerful ally of Free trade, the slave power, is defunct, British manufacturers are once more arousing the parricidal hands of their next best ally, the Democratic party. Will the free people of the United States after having put down the rebellion of the slaveholders in spite of the aid of England and the copperhead party now permit themselves to be made the slaves of the British manufacturers and merchants by adopting a Free-trade policy, or will they preserve their independence and prosperity by continuing and wherever necessary increasing protective duties? This is the great and important question upon which the people must pronounce in the coming campaign. The copperhead party as usual is arrayed on the side of the worst enemies of the country and all its organs are being industriously played to the tune of British Free-trade.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

The Canadian Government is becoming more and more anxious each year to renew the so called reciprocity treaty with the United States. The scheme is being vigorously pushed in congress at present. How many of our patriotic statesmen, after the Robert J. Walker style, are enlisted in its behalf we have no means of ascertaining. We have no doubt the Canadian authorities will come down handsomely in the way of fees (even up to the patriotic Robert J's. modest mark $26,000.) to any one who will enable them once more to negotiate a one sided treaty by which Canada may make from $10,000,00 to $20,000,000 00 a year at our expense. We have had enough of this one sided reciprocity. It is a losing business for us and the best thing we can do is to keep out of it. The Canadians had a good thing of it, which explains their eagerness to have it renewed. Secretary Seward as usual is urging it with all his power, which of itself ought to be sufficient to defeat it. Let the whole scheme be defeated and the British agents hanging around the lobbies at Washington be sent home with their pet scheme for robbing us defeated. Let the press of the country make known the fact that the people condemn the whole business. If Canada wants reciprocity let her throw off her British yoke and become one with us. She was the ally of the rebels and her ports were the refuge of British pirates and smugglers during the whole war. She fattened on the blood of our people then; now that her sins are coming home to roost let her nurse them as best she can, but let there be no more reciprocity with her at our expense.

Our Life as Property. The National Life

If we have an amount of perishable property at risk, whose loss would be an inconvenience to our estate, *we always insure it.* We are not only the property of our families, (and perishable at that, more than any other kind of property), but *we are the producing power.* If our houses or goods are burned, we may build more and earn more; but if *we* are lost, everything is gone. If it is necessary to insure our buildings and merchandise for our own benefit, how much more to insure our lives, which *make* goods and merchandize, for the benefit of our families. If we are prosperous, a full-paid policy is an investment for the future, that is beyond any contingency. If we are poor, a dollar more or less per week secures a handsome sum at a later period. What should we think of the sailor who goes to sea without anchors, because it is fair weather when he sails, and what should we think of the husband and father who makes no provision for wife and children because he is *well* to-day, although he knows he may not be alive to-morrow?

Formerly, it was difficult to obtain life insurance in responsible companies. There were those which promised large dividends and advantages, without any sufficient guarantees. Life insurance should be *perfect*—secure beyond all risks or chances. A company should not only have a large capital, but should be managed by men of the highest integrity and financial ability. We believe that we have such an institution in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America. It has a full paid capital of a million dollars; and with such financiers as Jay Cooke, and Clarence H. Clark, and a board of directors embracing gentlemen of the largest business experience, we are not surprised that it is one of the most successful institutions of its kind. It delivered its first policy August 1, 1868; and the policies issued since that time cover insurance to the amount of Eight Million Dollars.

THE contest between the Pennsylvania Rail road Co., and the Erie waxes warmer and warmer. The Central having gained a most important advantage in obtaining the best existing western connections seems likely to hold its present commanding position as the leading railroad of the country. The latest effort of the Erie was to buy a sufficient number of proxies to control the stock of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. For this purpose it is reported that they have sent to Europe to buy up the stock in foreign markets. The Central Railroad in the meantime obtained the passage of a bill at Harrisburg last week which provides for the retiring of but one fourth, and no more, of the Directors of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago road. The bill was promptly signed by the Governor and the little game of the Erie is likely to be checkmated for at least three years to come. While we are constrained to find fault with many of the acts of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co., there is no doubt but that it is the best managed and the most honorably conducted of all the great railroads of the country.

THE Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad have decided upon a general Rail road bill, which will include the Northern, Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific, Eastern Division, and Portland and Humboldt routes, making in all 4,800 miles. For these Government is to guarantee the interest, but demands the security of ten per cent. of their earnings, and in case of failure to pay the same, they are to be proceeded against under the Bankrupt law. To secure the payment of the interest the Government is to retain all money realized by the sale of lands, and after securing the interest to apply the residue to the redemption of the bonds as they accrue.

IN Congress on Monday the 1st inst the House did a good thing in tabling a resolution to increase the pay of the Departmental clerks. An effort was immediately afterward made to pass the San Domingo annexation scheme but it showd the same fate. It is well to keep down all attempts at increased extravagance and congress will receive the thanks of the whole country for the careful guarding of the national Treasury. Let us have the Railroad and Steamship subsidies treated in the same manner, and every other scheme for plundering and the national finances will soon begin to look up.

GOT HIS SOP.—The State *Guard* begins to draw it quite mild on the "pasting and folding" business within the past few days. On the 5th it cautioned the press of the state that the thing had perhaps been carried far enough. Our friend Forney was renominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for his third term as state Librarian on the 3d. The Senate no doubt did a good thing, in continuing our excellent state librarian in his position but the republican press of the state cannot for that reason overlook the sins of the House.

THE majority of the Senate are opposed to the ratification of the treaty made by Reverdy Johnson.

MR. GREELEY denies Commissioner Wells' assertion that the working classes are not now as well paid for their labor as they were twenty years ago.

WE are indebted to Hon. W. H. Koontz M. C. for a copy of Jencke's Civil Service Report for which he will accept our thanks

40TH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Feb. 2d—Mr. Pomeroy presented a petition for woman's suffrage in the District of Columbia and Territories. On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from the further consideration of the petitions for women's suffrage.

The hour of unfinished business arrived, and the pending amendment of Mr. Patterson to reduce the annual pay of judges and arbitrators appointed under the treaty of 1862 with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade, to $100 and $50 respectively, was taken up; after considerable discussion the question was taken on Mr. Morton's amendment and agreed to by a vote of 36 to 11: but as it was alledged that there was a misaprehension on the part of some of the senators in voting, Mr. Morton moved a reconsideration of the vote, which was carried: he then moved his amendment as a substitute for that of Mr. Patterson, when it was adopted.

Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to establish a department of house office. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, several resolutions were offered calling on the Secretary of the Interior and and Secretary of war for information in relation to those departments. The pension bill which was before the House several days last week, came up as the regular business of the morning hour: quite a number of amendments were offered when the bill was ordered to be printed and recommitted. The house had an evening session, when the internal tax bill was resumed beginning at the 121st section, relating to the tax on lottery dealers, which led to considerable controversy.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Buckalew renewed his motion to strike out the appropriation of $12,500 to carry into effect the treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade, and advocated it briefly.

Mr. Doolittle moved to add to the clause making the appropriation the following:

Provided further, that no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be drawn from the Treasury, unless the President of the United States shall, on application to the Government of Great Britain, become satisfied that such Government objects to the discontinuance of the mixed courts provided for by the treaty before the time fixed for their termination of such treaty.

Mr. White moved an amendment requesting the President to ask Great Britain to put an end to that part of the treaty which required each government to keep up mixed courts, and providing that, if that government consent, the salaries of the officers of the United States connected with said courts shall cease.

This was adopted as an amendment to the proposition of Mr. Doolittle, which, so amended, was agreed to.

The Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Ela, from the Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution in reference to the stationary contract of the Interior Department with Dempsey & O'Toole. It directs the Secretary of the Interior not to receive or make payment for 300,000 sheets of bond paper, claimed to have been ordered, at $24,000; to with-hold the payment of $2380 for printing 17,000 patent heads, the work not having been performed; also, to with-hold the value of 40,000 sheets of bond paper at eight cents per sheet, now in the custody of the contractors; also, to deduct from their unpaid bill the amount charged for goods not included in the contract, above the ordinary market price.

After nearly an hour's discussion, the joint resolution passed.

Florence Scannell, the witness who had refused to answer certain questions put by the committee on the New York election frauds, was brought before the bar of the House in custody of the Sergeant at-Arms.

He professed his readiness to answer all questions, and he will remain in custody till he is examined.

Mr. Henry Johnson, another witness who had been also summoned, and who had not attended, was brought before the House, and stated he had not intended to commit any contempt, and was ready to testify. He remains in custody till he be examined.

THURSDAY Feb. 4th SENATE.—Quite a number of resolutions were presented as also the credentials of T. W. Tipton and W. M. Stewart Senators elect.

Among the bills introduced were one by Mr. Edmunds to provide better security for the engraving and printing of the securities of the United States and for other purposes.

One by Mr. Osborn to provide for an American line of steamships between certain Atlantic ports in the United States and one or more European ports, and another by Mr. Cole to grant lands to the Santa Barbara branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Referred.

The pending amendment was that moved by Mr. Stewart, to substitute for the joint resolution as it passed the House, the report of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

After a lengthy discussion in which a number of Senators participated the amendment was temporarily laid over.

The Patent Office appropriation bill was afterward taken up and passed.

HOUSE.—The recusant witnesses committed yesterday were discharged.

Mr. Logan (Ill,) introduced a bill providing for the payment of the national debt and for the reduction of the rate of interest thereon. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Nicholson offered resolutions calling on the Secretaries of the War and Treasury for information as to surveys of the harbor of the Delaware Breakwater, with a view to the erection of a pier. Adopted.

Mr. Eliot, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill repealing the Act of July 30th, 1834, and the first, second and fourth sections of the Act of July 13th, 1831, concerning tonnage duties on Spanish vessels, and those of her colonies, where no discriminating duties are levied on United States vessels, shall be exempt in United States ports from tonnage greater than those on vessels of the United States. After explanation by Mr. Eliot, the bill passed.

Mr. Moorhead wanted to have the tariff taken up this evening, but objection was made. The message of the President in relation to the arrest of American citizens in paraguay was taken up and referred to the Committee on foreign Affairs.

The House had an evening session and a number of speeches were made on financial railroad and other questions.

FRIDAY Feb. 5th SENATE.—The President presented a petition praying for the commendment of the Constitution so as to recognize Almighty God as the source of all civil authority. The unfinished business, the Constitutional amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Williams that "Congress shall have power to abolish or modify any restrictions upon the right to vote or hold office prescribed by the Constitution or laws of any State," was debated at length by Vick-Messrs. Williams, Pomeroy, Sumner, and ers.

HOUSE.—Mr. McKee offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the progress made in the preparation and publication of official documents relating to the rebellion, and the operations of the army of the United States as provided by a joint resolution of July 27, 1868. Adopted.

Mr. Baldwin, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the Senate bill transferring the duties of trustees of colored schools of Washington and Georgetown. Passed.

Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the postal laws so as to require all mail matter to be paid in advance, except that now entitled by law to go free. Adopted.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Polsley introduced a bill to provide for holding a term of the District Court of the United States at Lewisburg, W. Va. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then, at 2. 30 P. M. went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Terry in the chair) on the army appropriation bill.

SATURDAY Feb. 6th SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Senate took up the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office law. This question was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Senate resumed the consideration of the Constitutional amendment.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported the omnibus bill, of which notice has heretofore been given. Mr. Howard thought it incumbent to say that the committee were not unanimous in this matter, and the minority would ask the privilege of giving their views.

Mr. Morgan, as one of the committee, made a written report that he was opposed to the policy of granting lands or bonds to railroads, and was particularly opposed to the present bill, which proposed to give in the aggregate $190,000,000.

HOUSE—Mr. Julian presented a memorial from a Convention of New England women in favor of female suffrage.

The House at 2 P. M., went into committee of the whole, Mr. Terry in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill.

The bill was read and considered by sections, and a great many reductions were made as it progressed.

Without disposing of the bill the committee rose. The reductions made in the bill by the committee were as follows: Pay of the army, from $15,000,000 to $11,000,000; commutation of officers' subsistence, from $2,000,000 to $1,500,000; army transportation, from $8,500,000 to $5,000, 000; recruting, service, from $300,000 to 150,000; subsistence in kind for troops, from $5,500,000 to $4,500,000, Quartermaster's Department, from $500,000 to $300,000; cavalry and artillery horses, from $500,000 to $250,000; mileage for officers, from $200,000 to $100,000, commutation of officers' quarters, from $200,000 to $100,000. The ratio of reduction was a general thing. About one-half the appropriation of $200,000 for military surveys was entirely stricken out.

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Military Affairs, offered an amendment which contemplates a reduction of the rank and file of the army to 10,000 men, and the reduction of the commissioned officers to 670. The officers are to be reduced by gradual absorption. It also provides for the consolidation of the bureaus of the War Department.

Mr. Butler's amendment provides for the direct mustering out of supernumerary officers.

The House then at five P. M. adjourned.

Wholesale Poisonings.

PITTSBURG, February 9.—A special despatch to the Commercial, from Warsaw, Indiana, says: A case of wholesale poisoning has just come to light here, by which one person, a young lady, lost her life. Nearly a year ago a man named John Vanalla, of Fort Wayne, won the affections of a Miss Horne, of this place, and in April last married her, very much against the wishes of her parents and friends, who used every effort to persuade her to break off the match.

On the wedding night nearly all the guests thirty in number, were taken violently sick, with every appearance of poisoning. A sister of the bride died from the effects of poison. Within the past few days, the bridegroom of this occasion has proposed an elopement with a young lady, a Miss Bennett and in his last letter to her gives a full history of the poisoning at the wedding, acknowledging that he put a quantity of arsenic in the water from which the coffee was prepared, and saying that he did it for revenge for the manner in which the family had treated him.

The letter was placed in the hands of officers, who effected the arrest of Vannalla last night. After examination he was committed to jail in default of bail, fixed at five thousand dollars. Great excitement exists in this community in consequence of this wholesale attempt at murder. All the parties concerned are among our most respectable citizens.

The Death of an Outlaw.

A letter from Jefferson, Texas, says: Cullen Baker, the outlay and wholesale murderer, has finally been killed, and what would appear to be the strangest circumstance, he was killed by a sort of a ghost—a dead man come to life again. I have seen both the body of Baker and the ghost. About four weeks ago Baker went to the house of his brother in-law, a Mr. Thomas Orr, residing in Lafayette county, Arkansas, broke down the door, and took Mr. Orr and their mutual father-in-law, Mr. Foster, tied their hands behind them, and thus kept them prisoners during the night.

In the morning he hanged Mr. Orr by the neck until he supposed him dead; he then cut down his body that he might use the rope to hang his father-in-law, who was, however, afterwards released. After Baker's gang had gone Mr. Orr revived, and on the 6th instant, with the assistance of some friends, caught Baker and killed him and one of his men, Kirby by name.

NARROW ESCAPE.—We are informed that a physician living nine miles east of this city, while leisurely driving through the country, on his way to his patients, was accosted the latter part of last week by what he supposed a female with a carpet bag. A polite request was made of the doctor by the stranger for a carriage ride, which received a prompt and satisfactory answer. The "frail" creature ascended the conveyance, but in so doing exposed her person in such a manner that the doctor was led to believe that the person was a man disguised in female apparel. Here was a frightfuld dilemma. But the doctor was up to the emergency. He very suddenly dropped his whip, and asked his partner to pick it up, if not too much trouble. The request met with a ready compliance, and when the robber had alighted the horse was drivng at full speed. Almost simultaneously with his starting several shots were fired in rapid succession, one penetrating the doctor's hat and one entering the carriage. The carpet bag of the highwayman was taken home and opened, when several hundred dollars and a number of revolvers were found. This was decidedly a narrow escape. It is surprising that the doctor had sufficient presence of mind, as he is of a very nervous temperament. At latest accounts he had not fully recovered from his fright.—*Morning Patriot, Feb. 8.*

WHAT RAILROADS DO FOR FARMERS.—To haul forty bushels of corn fifty miles on a wagon, costs, says the Agriculturist, at least $12 for team, driver, and expenses. A railroad would transport it for $4, at most. Allowing an average of forty bushels per acre, the crop would be worth $8 more per acre, or 8 per cent. on $100. As the relative advantage is about the same for other crops, it is clear that a railroad passing through a town would add $100 per acre to the value of the farms. A town ten miles square contains 64,000 acres. An increase of $100 per acre is equal to $6,400,000, or enough to build 200 miles of railroad, even if it cost $12,000 per mile. But two hundred miles of road would extend through twenty towns ten miles square, and cost but $10 per acre if taxed upon the land. Those figures are given merely as an illustration. If the farmers had taxed themselves to build all the railroads in this country and given them away to any companies that would stock and run them, the present increased value of their land would have well repaid all the outlay.

THE sculptor Gibson relates that one day he went into his studio in Rome, and there found an American physician and his daughter, who, the father said, used to be getting hands and feet from his dissecting room and modelling them, and at last insisted on going to Rome and studying under Mr. Gibson. Now, that gentleman did not take pupils, for he found they generally came to teach him, instead of learning from him; but he told the lady to call next day, when he set her to model in clay a bust of Medusa. Next day he went and found an uncommonly good copy; but he thought, "If I tell her it is 'an excellent copy,' I shall turn her head." So he said, "Not bad, but you can do better; try again," and defaced the copy. Next day she did better, and the advice and defacing were repeated. The third day he really was surprised to see what she had done, and took her as a pupil, on account of her spirit of perseverance and willingness to be thorough. This pupil, the first and only one that Gibson ever took into his studio, was Harriet Hosmer.

UNION county shows a clear financial record, Not a dollar of indebtedness and $4,195 46 in the Treasury.

THE oldest tree on record in Europe is said to be the Cypress of Somma, in Lombardy, Italy. This tree is believed to have been in existence at the time of Julius Cæsar, 42 years before Christ, and is therefore, 1901 years old. It is 100 feet in height and 10 feet in circumference at one foot from the ground. Napoleon, when laying down his plan for the great road over the Simplon, diverged from a straight line to avoid injuring this tree. Superior antiquity is claimed for the immense tree in Calaveras county. This is supposed, from the number of concentric circles in the trunk, to be 2565 years old.

A little fellow in the north part of Hartford fell from the top of a coal bin and put his shoulder out of joint. and a surgeon was sent for at once. Though suffering severe pain, the lad, who is a regular climber, got into a chair and on top of it, and fell headlong to the floor, his mother supposed that he had broken his neck this time. But he jumped up, and, swinging his arms, gleefully shouted, "It's all right, it's all right!" and sure enough, the second fall had put his shoulder joint in place again, and he was as good as new without the aid of a doctor.

THE year 1869 is destined to be the most important in the annals of American Methodism. During the year the people will be called to decide whether or no they will accept the measures proposed to them by the General Conference for the admission of lay representatives to that assembly and the annual conferences. It is also an important fact, a new constituency has been created by the late General Conference; all members of the Church over twenty-one years of age, whether men or women, will be eligible to vote upon this question.

MADRID despatches state that the draft of the new Constitution, prepared by the Provisional Government for submission to the Cortes, will decree the abolition of slavery in all the Spanish possessions, and it is believed that provision for carrying this into immediate effect will be made by the Cortes with great unanimity. The Pope has forbidden the prelates elected to the Cortes from taking their seats. New candidates for the throne are coming forward, and the Carlists are active in fomenting disturbances.

THE editor of the Lewistown *Gazette* says: "Col. Worrall's fish report is an interesting one, but we fear even his suggestions for more law will have little effect, the great trouble being the enforcement of laws when they are passed. We saw at least half a dozen fish baskets between this and Duncannon last year, and so long as these are suffered to exist, and the dams are not altered. it is idle to talk about shad, salmon, pike, perch, rock, &c."

WEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Executive Council of the Philadelphia Board of Trade estimate the product in money, of the coal, iron and oil of this State, for the last year, at $195,000,000. This is a greater sum than is produced by all the gold-bearing States and Territories, and yet it is the yield of only the mineral product of the State, leaving the vast agricultural and other sources of her wealth out of view.

JOHN RAGER, of Milroy, while out hunting last week in the mountains back of Milroy, chased up a panther, which he followed to Stone creek, where the animal treed. He finally got a shot at it, putting a bullet through its mouth, and brought it down. It proved to be an enormous animal, measuring eight feet six inches from nose to end of tail and weighing 200 pounds.

THE people of Montoursville, Muncy, Watsontown and Sunbury, are moving for the erection of booms in their respective localities. If all succeed they will skin the country of its timber in a very few years and leave it in the condition of a barren waste. The true policy for the State would be to settle the country as fast as the timber is removed.

IT is understood that the public debt statement for the past month will show an increase in the public debt, over the footings of the last exhibit, of about $18,000,000. This increase is partly accounted for by the fact that some $30,000,000 of interest have been paid in the meantime.

A PROJECT for a convention between the United States and the North German Union, for the consideration of the subject of the better protection of emigrants to the United States, is in a fair way of realization, and the convention will shortly be held.

THE project of erecting a new county out of portions of Lycoming, Columbia and Luzerne is being agitated by parties interested. The proposed limits will contain about four hundred square miles, and over two thousand voters.

CHARLES O.BAIL the only son of the great Indian Chief "Cornplanter," died at his residence at Conplanter, Warren county, on the 31st ult., at the advanced age of one hundred years. With his death the line of the Cornplanter Chief's becomes extinct.

THE indebtedness of Washington county on the 1st day of January, 1869, amounted to $146,500, being the bonds of the county issued to the Hempfield railroad company and which become due in the year 1877.

JOHNSTOWN has a sensation. A young man named Felton, it is said, inherits by a grandfather's will the greater portion of Cambria city.

New Advertisements.

WANTED, AGENTS.

A few good men wanted immediately, to sell the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES on Commission. Wagons furnished by the company. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED.
Address WM. SUMNER & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa,
5feb2t

TAVERN LICENSES.

The following named persons have made application for Licenses to be granted at an Adjourned Court on the 22 day of February, 1969, to wit:
Aaron W. Reed, S. Woodbury Tp. Tavern.
Wm. Long, Londenderry Tow'p., do.
George Troutman, Juniata Tow'p., do.
5feb O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y

FARMERS AND OTHERS are respectfully informed that I have made extensive preparations by means of which I am enabled to supply, at all times,
ROCK AND GROUND PLASTER,
at my Warehouse. *Also,*
LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN SALT.
18de3m JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

PERSONS WHO ARE GRAY

Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and if it has fallen out, create a new growth, by using
HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.
It is the best hair dresser in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft, and glossy. Price $1.00. For sale by all druggists.
R. P. HALL & CO.,
5feb1m Nashua, N. H. Proprietors.

ESTATE OF DAVID POINTS, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of David Points, late of Bedford township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
22jan6t M. A. POINTS, Executor.

NOTICE TO BEE KEEPERS.

L. L. LANGSTROTH'S SPECIFIC CLAIMS.

We the undersigned do hereby make known our Patented Claims in Bee Hives, which claims are as follows: Movable Frames with spaces all around them, and spaces between them at their tops, the distances between them to be regulated at will; Shallow Chambers between the frames and honey board; Perforated Honey Board and the moveable block. We caution all persons against using any hive that has any of our patented parts in it. Any person using any one of our patented parts without license from the patentee or from us will render himself liable to damages for each and every hive so used in Bedford county or Blair county, Pa. We are determined to protect our claims, so people will do well to manage their business according to law. Any person doubting our claims is invited to come and see our patents.
JOHN S. RUSH,
DAN'L KAGARICE,
15jan3m Agents.

Miscellaneous.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE,

Has been honored with the *highest award* in premiums and diplomas wherever entered for competition at *fairs* and *exhibitions* held during the past season. We give the following as a few specimens from among the multitude:

Medal Awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.
Havre International Exposition, France: Gold Medal and "Diplome d' Honneur." Over 42 competitors.
Maryland Mechanic Institute Fair, Baltimore, Md.: Gold Medal.
New England Mechanics' Fair, Concord, N. H.: Gold Medal.
Mechanics' Fair, Springland, Mass: Silver Medal, (highest premium awarded.)
Maine State Fair, Portland, Me.: Silver Medal, highest awarded)
Strafford County Fair, Dover, N. H.: Silver Medal, (highest award.)
New England Agricultural Fair, at New Haven, Conn.: Silver Medal. (highest award.)
Green county Fair, Xenia, Ohio, First Premium
New Jersey State Fair, at Waverly, N. J., First Premium.
Washington county Fair, N. Y., First Premium.
Rensasalaer County Fair, N. Y., First Premium.
Bucks County Fair, at Doylestown, Pa., First Premium.
Cuyahoga County Eair, Cleveland, Ohio, First Premium.
Erie County Fair, Sandusky, Ohio, First Premium.
Orange County Fair, N. Y., First Premium.
Chester County Fair, West Chester, Pa., First Premium.
Berks County Fair, Reading, Pa., First Premium.

The public are invited to examine this remarkable machine at the rooms of the company,
S. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA,
and 483 BROADWAY, New York.
☞ Sold also in all the principal towns throughout the country. 3ap68:3m

DUFF'S COLLEGE,
No. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. DUFF, Author of Duff's System of Book-keeping, President.
Established twenty-eight years, having educated many thousands of Merchants, Bankers and Accountants in the United States and Canadas in the most perfect class instruction, and is now the first College in America to introduce the new important improvement of combining that class instruction with comprehensive exercise in
REAL BUSINESS,
By Wm. H., Charles P., and Robert P. Duff, all experienced business Accountants, each having kept books in extensive firms, giv ing our students the rare opportunity of becoming at once practical Accountants. DUFF'S new system of Merchants', Manufacturer's, National Bank, Railroad and Private Banker's
BOOK-KEEPING,
Splendidly printed in colors by Harper & Brothers, New York. pp 400. Crown 8vo., $3 75. Postage 35c. The only work containing National Bank and Private Bankers' accounts. No other work of the kind has been so unanimously and emphatically recommended by the press, by business men, by teachers, and by those who have been educated from it. See our new Circular, containing also fac simile of Wm H. Duff's First Premium Penmanship, Medals, &c. Mailed free by P. DUFF & SONS, Principals.

P. DUFF & SONS,
124 SECOND AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
Commission Merchants, Manufacturers' Agents, and Wholesale Dealers in Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Produce. Consignments solicited. Advances made.
☞ Send for our Weekly Price Current.
22jan3mos.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for February Term 1869. Adjourned Court 22d day.
S. S. Fluck et al. vs. Abel Putt.
Same. vs. Jacob Rahm.
Same. vs. James Bowser.
F. D. Beegle, vs. Val. Dull.
Mary A. Forney, vs. Mathias Forney.
A. C. Vaughan, vs. R. M. Trout, et al.
Hester S. Barclay, et al. vs. Wm. Hoffman.
Isaac L. Fickes, vs. G. T. McCormick, et al.
Same. vs. Same.
Laana Smith, et al. vs. Alex Messersmith.
Wm. States & Co., vs. Martha L. Tate.
F. D. Beegle, vs Daniel Wentz, et al.
Same. vs. Same.
Wm. Kellerman, vs. Samuel Lehman. et al.
Mauritz Klahre vs. The H & B T M R R & C Co
R. Langdon, vs. Riddlesb'g C & Iron Co et al.
Henry F. Logue, et al. vs. Samuel Smith.
Middle Woodb'y Tp. vs. Eph Longenecker et al
Certified January 25, 1869.
29jan O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.
FOUNDED BY REV. JOHN LYON, 1859.
FREDERICK WOODS, Principal.

A first-class school for the instruction of youth of both sexes in a classical and English education, including Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and the ordinary English branches.
Terms moderate. Students from a distance can obtain board in town at reasonable rates.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. King,	John P. Reed, Esq.
Hon. J. G. Hartley,	H. Nicodemus, Esq.
Wm. Hartley,	C. N. Hickok,
O. E. Shannon, Esq.	Geo. Blymyer,
B. F. Harry, M. D.	G. D. Shuck,
Hon.Sam'l L. Russell,	Ross Anderson, M. D
Jacob Reed,	John Lutz,
B. F. Myers,	William Lyon. Esq.

WILL RE-OPEN, OCT. 12TH, 1868.
25sep

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the subscriber, residing in Bedford, on the Estate and Will of Hon. Wm. T. Daugherty, late of said Borough, dec'd; that all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make payment immediately, and those having claims thereon can present them duly authenticated for settlement.
WM. HARTLEY,
22jan Executor.

BUY YOUR NOTIONS OF
4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store.

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

MARRIAGE CERTIFCATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

BUY YOUR HATS & CAPS OF
4dec8m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR, FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER, and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. tf

Miscellaneous.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,
FOR THE
RENOVATION OF THE HAIR.

THE GREAT DESIDERATUM of the AGE!

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the Hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color and the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the fallicies are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a
HAIR DRESSING,
nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric. and yet lasts longer on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.
Prepared by.
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.
28Aug:1y B. F. HARRY, Agt.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvelous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exhibiting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develops into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA; St. Anthony's Fire,* Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Those painful diseases. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the ranking poisons in the blood. This Sarsaparilla is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and Troubled with Nervous apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
6novly B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford.

THE HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY

A BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES.

Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, A. M., Principal.
CARL F. KOLBE, Prof. Music, French, German.
COMPETENT ASSISTANTS in other departments.
None but EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSCESSFUL TEACHERS are employed in this institution.
Healthful and Beautiful Location.
Superb Building.
Near to the various Churches.
Gas and Water in the Building.
SESSION OPENS JANUARY 13, 1869.
20nov3mos.

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.
The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

PLASTER.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just received from the city 60 tons of the best Nova Scotia ROCK PLASTER, and will continue to receive as his stock diminishes until the first of April, which he will grind and keep for sale at Hartley's Mill, and will sell as cheap as can be bought for cash, or wheat, rye or corn, at the highest cash prices, taken in exchange. Remember only until the first of April. Thankful for past favors I solicit a continuance of the same.
25dec ANDREW J. MILLER.

HENDERSON'S
FRESH GROUND EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,
on hand and for sale by
16octly G. R. OSTER & CO.

ESTATE OF JOHN REILEY, dec'd.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John Reilly, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN REILY,
JOSEPH H. MULLEN,
8jan Administrators.

BUY THE BEST!
The ODESSA COLLAPSING SKIRT is just the article every lady wants. It will fit any lady perfectly, and can be worn with any style of dress; is altered in size and shape in an instant. It can be shortened and lengthened by the patent Lifter, so as to be suitable for long or short dresses. For sale by G. R. OSTER & CO.
Bedford, Dec. 25:3m

ARCHITECTURE.
General and detailed plans and drawings, for churches and other public building, private residences &c., furnished at short notice and at reasonable prices. C. N. HICKOK.
29jan 1y Bedford, Pa.

MONEY EASILY MADE, with our COMPLETE STENCIL AND KEY CHECK OUTFIT. Small capital required. Circulars free.
STAFFORD MANFG CO.,
22jan4w 66 Fulton Street, New York.

WANTED AT THE BEDFORD FOUNDRY.
OLD CASTINGS of every description for which the highest prices will be paid.
25dec6t SHIRES & JORDAN.

Real Estate.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

On SATURDAY, FEB. 27th 1869., on the premises at Bridgeport, in Londenderry twp. Bedford county, Pa., consisting of 2 farms, the first containing 284 acres, 160 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected two good dwelling houses, a barn and other out buildings; also a saw mill with unsurpassed water power and in good running order.

The second, containing 130 acres, 50 acres cleared, with a good dwelling house and splendid water power thereon. These properties are at the junction of the Bedford and Connellsville Railroad, the latter of which is now under contract and is expected to be completed within one year; a depot is expected to be erected upon the larger tract. These farms cannot fail to become very valuable, and capitalists and speculators are invited to visit them and see for themselves.

N. B. Widow's dower to remain in both properties until her death.

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, P. M., when further terms will be made known.
JOHN ALSIP, auctioneer.
HENRY MILLER,
SAMUEL MILLER,
Executors of the will of John Miller, dec'd.
5feb:3w

FOR SALE--
A VERY DESIRABLE LITTLE HOME.
The house contains seven rooms and kitchen, and a good cellar, well drained and perfectly dry at all seasons. There is also upon the premises a cistern, wood and coal house, stable, carriage shed, cornerib and grainary. The lot is well stocked with the finest variety of fruit and ornamental trees in town. The whole property is in the best possible repair. If sold, possession will be given the first of April next. T. M LYNCH.
Bedford, Dec. 25, 1868.

A BARGAIN!—A Farm of 125 acres one mile northeast of Bedford, with 80 acres cleared, balance in good timber, 20 acres recently limed, 25 acres of fine clover sod, two never-failing springs and an abundance of other running water, a good fruit orchard, new barn, log house and outbuildings, well adapted to grazing or grain growing, will be soled at a bargain. Enquire of
JOHN S. SPROAT,
or J. W. DICKERSON,
nov13m3 Bedford, Pa.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!
The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing **180** acres, **95** of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, **95** acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Heisel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**
TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.
JOHN LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
FIVE lots of ground in Bedford, 60 by 240, formerly part of the Lyons' estate.
Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.
A tract of bottom land timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.
One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.
Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.
ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.
Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
80 " Franklin " Iowa.
109 acres adjoining Bedford, with house, barn, &c., known as the "Amos farm."
Also, a farm of 107 acres in Harrison twp.
O. E. SHANNON,
June 21.-tf Bedford, Penn'a.

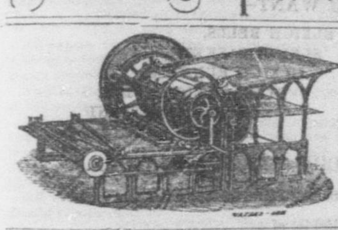
LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A HOME.
The subscribers will sell a number of lots adjoining the CHALYBEATE SPRING PROPERTY in Bedford township,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
On two of them dwelling houses have already been erected. This is a splendid opportunity to buy a cheap and most desirable home, as the lots lie immediately opposite the Chalybeate Spring Park, on the road, and not more than 120 yards from the Spring, at the following low prices:
1. One-half acre lot with dwelling house and other out-buildings, garden and fruit trees, and the best of water convenient, at $700, cash.
2. Half-acre lot $180, cash.
3. Half acre lot $180, cash.
4. Half acre lot $180, cash.
5 and 6. Half acre lots with dwelling house, brick yard, garden and fruit trees thereon for $850, cash.
7. Contains three acres covered with fruit trees, and in a good state of cultivation, adjoining the above lots, for $600, cash.
Any person desiring to buy a home, a few yards out of Bedford, will find this offer worth serious consideration.
JOHN LUTZ,
may8.tf Real Estate Agent, Bedford, Pa.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF
LAND FOR SALE.
The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:
No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands jo Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.
No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.
No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.
May 3,-tf. JOHN LUTZ.

PRIVATE SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
The following lot of ground, situate in the town of Duncansville, Blair co., Pa., fronting on Main street (or Turnpike) 75 feet and extending back 180 feet, more or less, and having thereon erected a large two story BRICK HOUSE, with basement and kitchen, and good cellar, frame Blacksmith and Wagon-Maker's Shop, frame stable and other out-buildings, with fruit of different varieties on the lot. This would be a good stand for a Tavern or Boarding House, being convenient to the Rolling Mill and Nail Factory, and the Railroad. The House is in good repair and very pleasantly situated, with water at the door.
Also, A lot of SIX ACRES, near the Chalybeate Spring, one mile from the town of Bedford, with a Log House thereon erected. Adjoining lands of Chenowith, Amos, Shannon and others.
Also, 14 acres of Timber Land, adjoining the Coifelt farm, and convenient to good roads.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN LUTZ,
INQUIRER OFFICE,
or J. G. BRIDAHAM,
18dectf Bedford, Pa.

FOR SALE.
We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms.
No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85 range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $960.
No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.
JOHN LUTZ,
Real Estate Agent,
Feb. 1 1867. Bedford, Pa

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY. FEB. 12. 1869

Local Affairs.

Notice.—There will be an election held at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford on Saturday the 20th of February, for Postmaster. All republicans who receive their mail matter through the Bedford Post Office and voted for the republican candidates for President and vice President of the United States, will be entitled to vote. Polls open from One to Six o'clock P. M.

The County Committee has changed the time of holding the primary election for the nomination of local candi dates, from the first saturday of June, as fixed by the county convention,) to Friday the 19th of March the day of the spring election. The details of the system of electing will be published next week. Candidates will please announce themselves soon.

J. T. Keagy, *Secretary.*

A Nice lot of Honey.—One day last week a man went to our friend J. Shoemaker of the Bedford Hotel, and asked him if he wanted to buy some honey. Joshua, always on the look out for something good for his table, and thinking the man had 20 or 30 lbs., said "yes, I will take all you have." In a few days the man returned with his honey amounting to over 900 lbs., rather more than was needed.

Every Saturday for Feb. 6th contains New Uncommercial Samples, "Handsome is that Handsome does" Victor Hugo at Home, The man with Two Memories, Nellie's New Year, Mature Sirens, The fifteen Louis-d'or of Beaumarchais, Diary of Prince Salm-Salm, Conjugal Tiffs, Foreign Notes, Hippolytus to Artemies. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co. Boston Price 10cts per number. For sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

The February number of Peters Monthly is on our table and contains quite a collection of music, among which we notice, "Good Bye my boy, God bless you" song and chorus, and the popular song "Mistress Jinks—wife of Captain Jinks" also the Maidens Blush March, Pink Rose Mazurka, and Loving Thoughts Schottisch. Terms $3.00 per annum, J. L. Peters publisher 198 Broadway New York, Single copies 30 cents, to be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine for Jan. is on our table. It contains Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II. No. IX,—The Philosopher, The Fifteen Louis-d'or of Beaumarchais, Doubles and Quits, Kinglake's History of the war in the Crimea, Christian Missions to India, Seats and Saddles, Bits and Bitting and Gain or Loss? The statistics of the Campaign. Terms $4 per year: Republished by Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 140 Fulton street New York.

The Pet of the Village.—"*Hearth and Home*," presents to its readers a beautifully engraved picture entitled "*The Pet of the Village*," as a token for St. Valentine's day. The design is very pretty, and the engraving well executed. "Hearth and Home," is one of the best weeklies now published. For sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

Hints about Sunday School Work, by Rev. Alfred Taylor, is the tittle of a small pamphet published by J. C. Carrigues & Co. 608 Arch street Philadelphia which gives some practical hints on the general subject of sabbath schools. A copy will be mailed to any Sabbath school Superintendent who will send his Post-office address, the name of his school and a stamp for postage.

Accidents in the western part of the County on the 10th of January, a son of Mr. John Smith, fell on the ice and broke his leg.

On the 29th Mr. James L. Arnold fell in the same manner and broke his arm. We are glad to hear that both are recovering. On sunday the 31st of January, Mr. John Corley while ascending a steep hill, slipped and fell and in rolling and sliding together, bruised himself so badly, that he died in a few days.

Cyrus Elder Esq, of Johnstown Pa. spent several days in our town last week during which time we had the pleasure of renewing an acquaintance made last summer, when he passed through Bedford on a fishing and hunting tour among the mountains with J. D. Stockton of the Philadelphia Post and other friends. Mr. Elder has acquired an enviable reputation as one of the most promising young lawyers of central Pennsylvania, is a man of fine literary culture, the author of a volume ot poems, and withal a most genial companion.

Unclaimed Letters, remaining, in the Post Office at Bedford Pa. Feb. 1st 1869 S. H. Brown, Esq, Miss Emma Black, Mrs Margant Biddle, Miss Susan Blackburn, Miss Beckie Diehl, Mrs Hannah Defibaugh, Allison E. Duffield, A. P. Fields, David R. Ford, Jonathan Giffard, Miss Annie Groves, Miss Lilley Grubb, Dr. W. R. Hayden, Miss Rody Harris, Christ Herman, A. Hussman, Albert Keeler, Andrew Mohr, Alwan Murgon, Mezekiah Miller, P. S. Miller, Miss Mary McMackew, George Smith, Mrs Mary J. Sink, S. R. Shimer, Isaac Shaffer, Mrs Abraham Swartz Dr. A. C. Vaughn, Robert Wilkerson Mrs Margant Williams Robert E. Worthington, Rebecca B. White.

Aim at perfection in everything, though in most things it is unattained; however, they who aim at it, and persevere, will come much nearer to it than those whose laziness and despondency make them give it up as unattainable.

The above is particularly applicable to the subject of health—all should do everything in their power to attain perfection, as near as possible, in that. This can be secured by a regular and continued use of the Zingari Bitters.

There is no mistake about it, Plantation Bitters will ward off Fever and Ague and all kindred diseases, if used in time. No family need suffer from this distressing complaint if they will keep Plantation Bitters in the house: and use it according to directions. The most important ingredient of this medicine is Calisaya or Peruvian Bark, which is known to be the finest and purest tonic in the vegetable kingdom. The extract of this Bark is the active principle of all the good Fever and Ague Medicines prescribed by intelligent doctors. Calisaya Bark is used extensively in the manufacture of Plantation Bitters, as well as quinine, and we dare say they owe their popularity mostly to that fact. We can recommend them.

The Rev. R. F. Wilson, of Bedford, will administer the sacrament of the Lords supper, by appointment of Presbytery, in the Presbyterian church of Schellsburg, on the 3d sabbath (21st day) of February. Service will begin at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

Republican Meeting.—The Republicans of Bedford County met in mass meeting at the Court house, pursuant to the call of the chairman of the County Committee, on Tuesday evening. Though the weather was inclement the Court room was well filled.

The meeting was organized by J. W. Lingenfelter Esq by calling Daniel Sams to the chair. G. W. Figard, George Blackburn, D. M. Black, J. S. Hetrick, Francis Growden, were then elected Vice Presidents, and W. C. Hollahan and M. L. Hetrick, Secretaries of the meeting. The following Gentlemen were then appointed a committee on resolutions. J T. Keagy, Tobias Snyder, Jacob Corley, H. C. Lashly, W. Kirk, D. S. Elliott, J. R. Durborrow, John Lutz.

J. B. Cessna Esq then addressed the meeting in a short speech in his usual happy style. Hon J. H. Longenecker was then called upon and responded in an able and eloquent vindication of repnblican principles. W. C. Hollohan followed in one of his powerful denunciations ot Copperheadism and a scathing review of the record of the party. At the close of his speech the Committee on resolutions reported the following series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, 1st, The Union Republicans of Bedford county assembled in mass meeting this ninth day of February 1869, do hereby repeat with delight their gratification that a man like General Grant has in the Providence of God been called to the chief majistracy of this Republican nation—a man who is above all cliques and parties—self reliant and honest and determined to put his foot down against all extravagance and dishonesty and administer the government wisely for the true interest of the whole people.

Resolved, 2d, That we devoutly thank the Great Disposer of events, that the circling wheels of time have brought us to the eve of the occasion when Andrew Johnson who proved so false to his promises and recreant to his trust is about to retire from the executive chair in which he was placed by the hand of an assassin, to be a national scourge and disgrace.

Resolved, 3d, That the time has come when it is eminently wise and proper that the national Constitution should be so amended as to make suffrage, that sure badge and guarantee of free manhood, impartial; and that as the true and only safe basis of Republican institutions is the intelligence of the people, and the great enemy of free government is ignorance, and its ally superstition, impartial suffrage should be accompanied with a Constitutional provision requiring every State to provide by law for the establishment of common schools for the education of all children of proper age without respect to color at the expense of the States.

Resolved, 4, That we call upon the Fortieth Congress without delay to give to the country by Constitutional amendment universal education and impartial suffrage and thus take the vexed question of the status of the negro out of the hands of partizan demagogues who in the South and in the North are using it for the sole purpose of agitation and to distract the people and retard the general peace and prosperity to which the country ought before this to have attained.

Resolved, 5, That we again express our satisfaction at the course and conduct of our worthy State executive Gen. John W. Geary. His high personal character and the wisdom, honesty and economy of his administration make him an executive of which our great commonwealth may well be proud. He has served the State faithfully and proved true to his political professions and should be renominated.

Resolved, 6, That we also in favor of the nomination of Hon. Henry W. Williams for Judge of the Supreme Court. He was justly entitled two years ago to the seat which Judge Sharswood occupies by means of fraudulent votes.

Resolved, 7, That we endorse the action of the late Republican county Convention in establishing in this county the Crawford county system of selecting candidates for local office.

Resolved, 8, That we heartily endorse the course of our representative in the State Legislature, the Hon. Jacob H. Longenecker, and have the utmost confidence in his integrity of purpose and believe that he will honestly and satisfactorily carry out the wishes of the people in all matters in his sphere relating to the economy of State.

Resolved, 9, That we congratulate our fellow Republicans of the State upon the election of the Hon. John Scott of Huntingdon to the United States Senate. His integrity and ability will make him an ornament to the State.

On motion of W. M. Hall Esq., the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we recognize with gratitude the services of those ably conducted and well edited papers the Bedford Inquirer, and the Bedford County *Press*, during the late campaign, and regard them as most able exponents of the progressive principles and sentiments of the Union Republican party of Bedford county and recommend them as deserving of the patronage of the Republicans of the county.

Hon John Cessna our Congressman elect was then loudly called for and responded in a most eloquent address.

The meeting was enlivened during the intervals by the presence of the Republican Silver Cornet Band of Bedford who discoursed some of their choicest music on the occasion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered them for their attendance and music

Science and art.—Whitney, the scientific illusionist, opens his budget of necromanic wonders and philosophic curiosities in Bedford on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week the 16th and 17th insts in aid of the Bedford Cemetery association. The price of Tickets is only 25cts. and are for sale at Thos. Lyons' Store, T. M. Lynch's store, Inquirer Book Store, Adam Carn's Confectionary Store and at the Prothonatory's Office. Mr. Whitney has an extensive and beautiful cabinet of apparatus and gives a change of programe on the second evening. He has been before the public many years and is well and favorably known all over the country. Speaking of his performance some years ago in that city, the Cleveland *Daily Review* said. We can assure our readers that he is all and even more than he pretends to be in the magic art, and ranks well with the best and most celebrated of his profession. We were particularly struck with the simplicity of manners and ease with which he performs his experiments. He puts on no airs and assumes no false names, but simply does what he undertakes to do, and in a style unsurpassed by McAllister, or any of the great names. We like Whitney, and are sure he is liked every where.

He Rode Ten Miles to see the Eclipse.—On Wednesday evening of last week, the eclipse of the moon was advertised to take place, provided the weather was fair. About six o'clock in the evening a gentleman from the country rode into town, and after disposing of his horse, located himself in a favorable position to watch the course of the moon, until she should hide her full face in the deep shadow which it had been truly predicted would fall upon her. The silvery orb made its appearance above the mountain tops exactly on time—not a minute too late—but our country friend, and numerous others, were vexed to see a film of milky clouds covering its face; and the vexation increased as the clouds grew heavier, until the moon was entirely obscured and a very slight shower descended. About the time the eclipse came to a final close, the sky cleared sufficiently to show us that Mrs. Moon was as bright as ever, and the gentleman from the rural districts mounted his horse in the worst possible humor, "cussing" considerably because, after he had ridden ten miles purposely to see the eclipse, the tantalizing clouds had cheated him out of the sight. We hope the next eclipse may be visible from that gentleman's house, as well as from Cumberland.—*Cumberland Civilian and Telegraph.*

Stop!—Who? Me?—Yes, You. Where? At G. R. Oster & Co's Spacious new *Store*, and examine their immense *stock* of new winter *Goods*, They are now offering great inducements to *cash* buyers. 5feb69:1m.

Paper Flour and Buckwheat sacks constantly in store and for sale by.
3m. G. R. Oster & Co.

The North American Review for January has been on our table for several days. The number is an unusually good one and contains several articles any one of which is well calculated to sustain its position as the leading exponent of American thought. The opening essay Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz by A. E. Kroeger is an exploration in the field of German Philosophy and Literature. The mental Faculties of Brutes is a vindication of our "poor relations" by George S. Cary. The Tariff of the United States, by E. H. Derby is a plea for Freetrade—a lame argument for a bad cause. The writer can see no national prosperity save in a large foreign commerce, without respect to the balance of trade or different conditions of the trading nations. He like all freetraders, advocates a tariff only for revenue and would lay the heavy duties on such articles of necessity as the rich and poor alike are obliged to have and which at the same time we are obliged to import. It is seldom we find a writer in the North American guilty of such glaring inconsistencies as appear in this article, yet this is perhaps more the result of defending a bad cause than of the carelessness of the writer. The looseness with which he uses terms is most glaring for one who proposes to argue a question of political economy. He speaks of the prosperity of England under free-trade and in the same breath he admits that what he and british manufacturers call free-trade means a rate of duties sufficiently high to protect all british manufacturers from all outside competitors. If the writer were exact in his use of terms he would not call that free trade in reference to british interests, which he chooses to call a high or prohibitory tariff in the United States. Honesty is the best policy, if men will refuse to act from any higher motive than policy. If the writer had been thoroughly honest in his argument he would have called the same thing by the same name here as in England. In the same perverse strain the writer laments the falling off in our imports of cotton goods, which is only an evidence that we are manufacturing more ourselves and are supplying our own markets instead of being obliged to import. Sir Richard Steele by Henry R. Montgomery. The New Catalogue of Harvard College Library by Charles A. Cutter. Karl Otto von Bismark Schonhausen by H. Villard, Railroad Inflation by Charles Francis Adams Jr. are all well written, able essays well worthy the pages of the North American. The Revolution in England, by Goldwin Smith is a brilliant article that will attract the attention of political students and which all ought to read. A Look Before and after is a thoughtful but hopeful discussion of the dangers and difficulties besetting our national government, that will well repay perusal. No lover of Nathaniel Hawthorne will fail to read, among the short critical notices in this number, the charming, tender little essay founded on the recent publication of Hawthorne's "Note Book," Indeed, this number of the *North American Review* is, on the whole, one which would do credit to the scholarship and literary style, as well as to the ability and practical knowledge, of any country.—Published by Fields Osgood & Co. Boston: Terms $6,00 per annum.

To our patrons.—We have a large amount of money charged upon our books, but we find the money in our pocket very scarce. Our friends have always responded liberally to our call and we trust that they will do so again. We have been building during the past season, and our carpenters, masons, lumbermen, painters, in short every one we employ wants money. In fact money is the very thing we want ourselves. Now all we ask is that every one who owes us, however small the sum, will promptly pay us. Every dollar we get will pay two dollars of debts. We only want those who owe us to pay, in order that we may pay *our* debts; and we are quite sure that all this class will cheerfully aid us in so laudable an enterprise. Every one can tell the exact amount he owes us for subscriptions by examining the label that he finds each week on his paper. Geo. Giles Apl. 1 68 indicates that Mr. Giles has not paid in advance for his paper but has been going it on tick. Now if he knows how to save money he will hurry up and pay us $2.50 before Apl. 1. 69 for after that time it will be $3.00; if he had paid for it nine months ago it would have only been $2.00 and he would have saved 50cts. In the same way each one can determine how much he owes, always remembering that it is economy to pay in advance. All who owe us for advertising if they have not received bills, can ascertain the amount by calling at our office, where we will at all times be pleased to see them, and to receive and receipt for all the little bills due us. Come along quick. We want money badly or we would not ask for it. t. f.

Who Wants a Sewing Machine?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

Also a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

Also a Seventy-five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the Inquirer Office Bedford Pa. tf

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is endorsed by the first medical authority. Its intrinsic merit alone, introduces it into general use.

Magnolia Water.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

The Inclement Season,

And its effects on the Weak and Feeble.

The drafts which searching cold makes upon the vital powers of the debilitated and delicate are not less severe than the drain upon their strength caused by excessive heat. The vast disparity between the temperature of over-heated rooms and offices, at this season, and the frigidity of the outer air, is a fruitful source of sickness. To fortify the body against the evil consequences of the sudden alternations of heat and cold referred to, the vital organization should be strengthened and endowed with extra resistant power by the use of a wholesome invigorant: and of all preparations for this purpose, (whether embraced in the regular pharmacopœia, or advertised in the public journals,) there is none that will compare in purity and excellence with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Acting directly upon the organ which converts the food into the fuel of life, the preparation imparts to it a tone and vigor which is communicated to every fibre of the frame. The digestive function being accelerated by its tonic operations, the liver regulated by its anti-bilious properties, and the waste matter of the system carried off punctually by its mild aperient action, the whole organization will necessarily be in the best possible condition to meet the shocks of winter and the sudden changes of temperature. The weak and sensitive, especially, cannot encounter these vicissitudes with safety, unless their tender systems are strengthened and braced by artificial means. Every liquor sold as a staple of trade is adulterated, and, were it otherwise, mere alcohol is simply a temporary excitant, which, when its first effects have subsided, leaves the physical powers (and the mind as well,) in a worse condition than before. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, on the other hand, contain the essential properties of the most valuable tonic and alterative roots, barks and herbs, and their active principal is the mellowest, least exciting, and most innocuous of all diffusive stimulants. 5feb1m

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS,
For Store Fronts, Factories, &c. Heavy Crimped Wire Cloth for Cleaning Ores, Coal, &c. Heavy Screen Cloths and Coal Screens, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Paper Makers' Wires, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Painted Screens, Ornamental Wire Work. Every information by addressing the manufacturers,
M. WALKER & SONS.
12febly No. 11 North 6th St., PHIL'A.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY,
a work descriptive of the
Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City.
If you wish to know how Fortunes are made and lost in a day; how Shrewd Men are ruined in Wall Street; how Countrymen are swindled by Sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are Black-mailed; how Dance Halls and Concert Saloons are Managed; how Gambling Houses and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock and Oil Companies Originate and how the Bubbles Burst, read this work. It contains 35 fine engravings; tells all about the Mysteries and Crimes of New York, and is the Spiciest and Cheapest work of the kind published.
PRICE ONLY $2.50 PER COPY.
Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address,
JONES BROTHERS & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
CAUTION.—Inferior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the books you buy contain 35 fine engravings and sell at $2.50 per copy. 12feb2t

THE GREAT
ZINGARI BITTERS.
A Safe Blood Purifier,
A Splendid Tonic,
A Pleasant Beverage,
A Certain Cure and
Preventive of Diseases.
The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian phpsician Dr. Cheopsus, who after years of trial and experiment, discovered the *Zingarini Herb*—the most remarkable vegetable production, the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS is composed, will cure
Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys Habitual Costiveness, &c. &c.
In the Prevention and Cure of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonials and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases have been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
F. RAHTER & CO.,
No. 6 N. Front St., PHILADELPHIA.
RECOMMENDED BY
Ex. Gov. David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Robert J. Fisher, " "
Hon. Edward McPherson, " "
Hon. Joel B. Danner, " "
Hon. Wm. McSherry, " " and others.
Send for Circulars.
12febly1

LET EVERY ONE READ THIS!

NOTICE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, WE SHALL CHANGE OUR MANNER OF DOING BUSINESS. AFTER THAT DATE WE WILL SELL NO GOODS,

EXCEPT FOR CASH OR PRODUCE,

AND HOPE NO ONE WILL ASK US FOR CREDIT. WE ARE SATISFIED THAT WE CAN MAKE IT TO THE INTEREST OF EVERY FARMER, MECHANIC, AND LABORING MAN TO SUSTAIN US IN THE CHANGE.

WE SHALL MAKE IT OUR CONSTANT AIM TO SHOW THAT GOODS CAN BE SOLD CHEAPER FOR READY PAY, THAN ON TIME.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, Pa., Feb. 5th, 1869.

THE BEST place in Bedford to buy choice BRANDS of Chewing Tobaccos and Segars, at wholesale or retail, is at OSTER'S.
GOOD SOUND NATURAL LEAF Cavendish Tobacco, 75 cents per pound. 22jan1m

ESTRAYS—came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Hopewell Township Bedford County Pa., on or about the first of December 1868, 10 head of sheep; mark, crop of the left ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.
29jan3t JAMES PRICE.

GRASP THE CHANCE!
Bleached and Brown MUSLINS, PRINTS and DOMESTIC GOODS generally are advancing. Buy before a further advance.
Having purchased largely at the extremely low prices incident to the great shrinkage of values DURING THE PERIOD of their utmost depression, we will continue for a short time only, to sell for CASH all kinds of cotton goods at about old prices. [22jan1m] G. R. OSTER & CO.

EVERYBODY can be accommodated with WALL PAPER at the Inquirer Book Store.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

ALL KINDS OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished at the Inquirer Book Store.

A CERTIFICATE OF SCHOLARSHIP in the *Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly* Business College of Philadelphia, for sale at this office.

New Advertisements.

150 TEACHERS WANTED.—$75 to $150 per month; for full particulars address "The People's Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.
12fe4t

WANTED.—Salesmen to travel and sell by sample a new line of goods. Situations permanent, and good wages. Address with stamp H. H. RICHARDS & CO., 413 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. 12feb4w

PAINTS FOR FARMERS. Unsurpassed for any purpose. $6 for a bbl. of 300 lbs. Send for circular. GRAFTON MINERAL PAINT CO., 254 Pearl Street, New York 12fe4t

$100 TO $200 per month salary paid to good Agents to sell our *Patent Noncorrosive White Wire Cloth lines.* State age and past occupation, and address the American Wire Co., 75 William St., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. 12feb4w

AGENTS WANTED.—For the only steel engraving of Gen. Grant and his family published with their approval. Engraved by Sartain. Size 15 by 19, $2 00. 100 per cent. to agents. Address GOODSPEED & Co., Chicago, or No. 37 Park Row, N. Y. 12feb4w

NEW BOOK—200 ENGRAVINGS.
The Farmer's and Mechanic's Manuel, edited by Geo. E. Waring, Jr. author of "Draining for Profit," "Elements of Agriculture," &c. A book of great value to every one. Send for 16 page circular. Agents wanted. TREAT & CO., Publishers, 654 Broadway, N. Y. 12feb4w

THE CHRISTIAN, 60 CENTS!!
A large, live, 8 page monthly religious and family paper, full of facts, providences, incidents, music, poetry, *true* stories, pictures, reading for young, old, saints, sinners, one and all. No sectarianism, controversy, politics, puffs, pills, or patent medicines. 60 cts. a year; 10 copies $5. For Sunday Schools, 10 copies $4. Send 10 cents for 3 specimens before you forget it. Vol. 4 begins Jan. 1869. 1000 pages new live tracts for $1. Address H. L. HASTINGS, Scriptural Tract Repository, 19 Lindall St., Boston, Mass.
12feb4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
SIGHTS AND SECRETS
OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL,
A work descriptive of Washington City; Inside and Outside Unmasked and Exposed. The spiciest, most thrilling, most entertaining, instructive, and startling book of the day. Send for Circulars, with terms, &c. Address UNITED STATES PUBLISHING CO., 411 Broome street, New York City. 12fe4w

$1000 PER YEAR *guaranteed, and steady employment.* We want a reliable agent in every county to sell our *Patent White Wire Clothes Lines* (Everlasting.) Address WHITE WIRE CO., 75 William st., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. 22jan4w

CARPETS!—Don't Pay the High Prices!—THE NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., of Boston, Mass., established nearly a quarter of a century ago, in their present location, in Halls over 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85 and 87 Hanover Street, have probably furnished more houses with Carpets than any other house in the country. In order to afford those at a distance the advantages of their low prices, propose to send, on the receipt of the price, 20 yards or upwards of their beautiful Cottage Carpeting, at 50 cents per yard, with samples of ten sorts, varying in price from 25 cents to $3 per yard, suitable for furnishing every part of any house. 22jan4w

A WATCH FREE.—Given gratis to live, energetic Agents, male or female, in a new, light and honorable business, paying thirty dollars per day sure. No gift enterprise, no humbug. Address R. Monroe Kennedy & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn'a. 22jan4w

DR. BURTON'S
TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.
Warranted to remove all desire for Tobacco. It is entirely vegetable and harmless. It Purifies and enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, possesses great Nourishing and Strengthening power, is an excellent Appetizer, enables the Stomach to Digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. *Smokers and Chewers for Sixty years cured.* Price, Fifty cents, post free. A treatise on the injurious effects of Tobacco, with lists of references, testimonials, &c., sent free. Agents wanted. Address Dr. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J. Sold by all Druggists. 22jan12w

$100 A MONTH can be made by male and female Agents. We have nothing for curiosity seekers, but reliable, steady, profitable employment, for those who mean business. Address, with 3-ct. stamp, Q. L. Van Allen & Co., 48 New street, New York. 22jan4w

AGENTS WANTED.—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH!!! or a commission from which twice that amount can be made by selling the Latest Improved COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, Price $18.00. For Circular and Terms address C. BOWERS & CO.
18dec68m3 320 South Third Street, Phil'a.

SOMETHING NEW AND USEFUL.—A New Era in Music. POPULAR MUSIC at POPULAR PRICES. "Hitchcock's Half-Dime Series of Music for the Million." No. 1 now ready, Music and words of the Comic Song, "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines." Others to follow rapidly. Price 5 cents each. Your Newsdealer has it or will get it for you. Mailed on receipt of price. Address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher, 89 Spring street, New York. 22jan4w

AGENTS WANTED.—To sell a new Book pertaining to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Edited by G. E. Waring, Esq. the distinguished author and Agricultural Engineer of the Y. N. Central Park. Nothing like it ever published; 200 Engravings; sells at sight to Farmers, Mechanics and Workingmen of all classes. Active men and women are coining money. Send for Circulars. E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers,
22jan4w 654 Broadway, N. Y.

A $5.00 GREENBACK of full value sent to any Book Agent.
AGENTS WANTED FOR MATTHEW HALE SMITH'S NEW BOOK,
"SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK."
a work replete with anecdotes and incidents of LIFE IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS, being a MIRROR OF NEW YORK, reflecting THE SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY.
One agent sold 80 in one day, another sold and delivered 225 in 15 days, another 304 in 7 days. No book ever published that sells so rapidly.
IF you wish to know how Fortunes are made and lost in a day; how Shrewd Men are ruined in Wall Street; how "Countrymen" are swindled by Sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are Blackmailed; how Dance Halls and Concert Saloons are managed; how Gambling Houses and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock Companies Originate and how the Bubbles Burst, &c. read this work. It tells you about the mysteries of New York, and contains spicy life sketches of its noted millionaires, merchants, &c. A large octavo volume, 720 pages, finely illustrated. The largest commission given. Our 32 page circular and a $5.00 Greenback sent free on application. For full particulars and terms address the sole publishers. J. B. BURR & CO.,
5feb6t Hartford, Conn.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.
Notice is hereby given that appeals from the assessment for the year 1869, will be heard at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, for the several districts of the county, as follows, viz:
For Juniata, Schellsburg bor, Harrison, Napier, St Clair and St. Clairsville bor., on Monday, March 1st.
For Londonderry, Cumberland Valley, Colerain, Rainsburg bor, Southampton, Monroe and East Providence, on Tuesday, March 2d.
For West Providence, Bloody Run bor., Hopewell, Snake Spring, South Woodberry, Middle Woodberry and Woodberry bor., on Wednesday, March 3d.
For Broad Top, Coaldale bor., Liberty, Saxton Bor., Union, Bedford Bor., and Bedford tp., on Thursday, March 4th.
No subsequent appeals will be heard except in cases where it is shown that persons were unable to attend at the time and place above indicated.
DAVID HOWSARE,
PETER M. BARTON,
DANIEL P. BEEGLE,
Attest; Commissioners.
Jno. G. Fisher, Clk.
5feb4t

REGISTER'S NOTICE FOR ADJOURNED COURT, 23d of Feb'y, 1869:
All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that said accounts will be presented to an Adjourned Court, in and for said county, to be held on the 23d day of February, 1869, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:
The account of Abm Ritchey, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Abm Ritchey, late of Snake Spring tp, dec'd.
The account of Henry and Samuel Miller Executors of the last will &c., of John Miller late of Londonderry Tow'p., deceased.
The final account of John Zeller, Administrator of the estate of John S. Zeller, late of Juniata tp, dec'd O. E. SHANNON,
22jan Register.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—*A house and two lots for sale in the town of Hopewell.*
The subscriber offers at private sale lots No. 31 and 32 in the town of Hopewell, Bedford county Pa. There is a good TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE erected on the one lot. The two lots adjoin each other and will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers. For further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford Pa,
no5tf JOHN LUTZ.

Miscellaneous.

$1,000 REWARD! $1,000
WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY MAN WHO CAN PRODUCE AS
LARGE AND AS CHEAP
A STOCK OF GOODS AS
G. R. OSTER & CO.
who are now receiving and opening at their Spacious New Store, the most extensive and varied assortment of new CHEAP
WINTER GOODS
ever opened in Bedford, purchased under favorable circumstances since the great break down in prices, and will now offer them to CASH buyers, both wholesale and retail, at much lower prices than the same kind can be bought for in Bedford county. Country Storekeepers will find an opportunity of sorting up their stocks, if only a single piece is wanted, at wholesale prices.
SPECIAL.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
In ladies dress goods, such as Striped and Chene Mohair, Striped plaid, Shot and Chene Poplins in changeable effects, for suits and walking dresses, all that look at them say they are cheap. Extra heavy mixed Melange Poplins and ne plus ultra Repellants for suits, Empress Cloth, English Serges, Epinglines and corded Poplins, in brown, steel, violet, purple, wine green, garnet and bismark. They are beauties. All you have to do is look at them, and your own judgment wil say buy. French Merinos, Coburgs, Wool Delaines and Alpacas in all the new colorings, best American Delaines and Armures in the new stripes, and palka dots, very desirable.
CALICOES!
10000 yards of beautiful calico prints that won't fade, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 16 cents.
MUSLINS!
Piles of bleached and unbleached muslins, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20 cents.
FLANNELS!
You have all heard no doubt of our cheap flannels. It is all over town. The ladies talk about it as much as of the coming holidays; all wool flannels at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 60 cents.
FURS, SHAWLS, &C.
Ladie's Furs, Shawls, Grand Duchess, Lady Belle, pretty Balmoral and Hoop Skirts. Corsets, guaranteed to stand enough of pressure to break a rib every week. Ladies' Breakfast Shawls, Merino Vests, Hoods, Gloves and Hosiery.
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &C.
Men's Wool and Merino Undershirts and drawers. Woolen and White Overshirts, Comforts, Neckties, scarfs, collars, &c.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.
A large and varied assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Velvet Cord, Blankets, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Sshirting Stripes, table Diapers, Napkins, Doylies, and Towels, decidly cheap.
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.
Don't our Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes strike you as cheap. A whole rig at our store from tip to toe and wont cost you much.
CARPETS AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.
Wool filling and all wool ingrain carpets, venitian entry and stair carpets, and floor oil cloths.
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.
Choice Java, Laguayra and Rio coffee. Choice French Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea.
A full line of sugars and syrups. A choice assortment of tobaccos and segars. In a word everything you want. All are invited to call and see for themselves. No trouble to show goods whether you wish to buy or not. Terms cash unless otherwise specified. G. R. OSTER & CO.
18dec:3m

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS
No. 35 S. Third Street, Philadelphia,
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANC COMPANY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FOR THE
STATES OF PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.
The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a
CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000,
and is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.
B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third Street,
21auglyr PHILADELPHIA.

FARMERS!!!
TRY THE
ALTA VELA
PHOSPHATE.
IT CONTAINS THREE PER CENT. OF
AMMONIA,
AN AMPLE QUANTITY TO GIVE ACTIVITY WITHOUT INJURY TO THE VEGETATION, AND A LARGE PER CENTAGE OF SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, POTASH, AND SODA. THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF A
COMPLETE MANURE
PRICE $56.00 PER TON OF TEN BAGS TWO HUNDRED POUNDS EACH.
Ask your neighbor about it. Send for a pamphlet, and give it a trial. Address the
ALTA VELA GUANO CO.,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
T. M. LYNCH, Agent, Bedford, Pa. 3july:ly

THE FARMERS' BOOK.
140 beautiful and useful illustrations. 750 octavo pages. Showing just what every farmer wants to know:
HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY.
Send for circular giving full descriptions.
FARMERS! FARMER'S SONS!
Experienced Book Agents and others, wanted to take this book to every Farmer in every community. Business permanent. Pays from $150 to $200 per month according to experience and ability. Address, JEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 21aug6m

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

EVERY THING in the BOOK and STATIONERY line for sale at the Inquirer Book Store

County Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

Isaac Mengel, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county, from January 8, A. D. 1868, to January 7, A. D., 1869.

Treasurer,		Dr.
To Balance in Treasury		$624 97
To amount of Tax received from collectors—		
J A Osborne, Broadtop	1857	50 00
U H Akers, Bedford borough	1864	261 04
Samuel Beckly, St. Clair	do	22 76
J C Black, Bloody Run	1865	4 60
Jacob Bowser, Colerain	1866	200 00
J H H Sparks, Prov. West	do	190 55
I D Earnest, Bedford tp	1867	451 00
Alex Tate, Bloody Run	do	139 60
J C Figard, Broadtop	do	1141 93
David Diehl, Colerain	do	385 49
Tobias Boor, Cumberland val.	do	456 06
Wm Egolf Harrison	do	157 18
James Fink, Hopewell	do	168 13
Jacob Evans, Londonderry	do	250 00
J T Shirley, Liberty	do	357 47
George Nycum, Monroe	do	66 95
James Taylor, Napier	do	378 00
Jacob Chamberlain, Prov. East	do	219 12
Jos. Weaverling, Prov. West	do	150 11
S S Fluck, Saxton borough	do	61 65
Peter Dewalt, Schellsburg bor	do	125 65
Harrison Hartley, Snake Springs	do	241 00
Henry Bennett, Southampton	do	528 75
Joseph Claar, Union	do	269 38
Solomon Barley, Woodberry M.	do	937 67
Josiah Ritchey, Woodberry S.	do	905 06
Samuel W. Sleek, St. Clair	do	528 93
To amount of tax received on duplicates		
Napier township	1868	2339 97
Snake Spring township	do	1095 88
St Clair tp	do	2110 58
Cumberland valley tp	do	1815 12
Providence East tp	do	974 55
Providence West tp	do	1021 08
Hopewell tp	do	1136 94
Rainsburg Bor	do	317 23
Colerain tp	do	1943 98
Londonderry tp	do	1254 48
Liberty tp.	do	658 60
Southampton tp	do	1205 98
Schellsburg bor	do	375 09
Broadtop tp.	do	1971 64
Woodberry Middle tp	do	3223 12
Woodberry South tp	do	3600 03
Harrison tp	do	850 80
Union tp	do	1247 18
Coledale bor.	do	128 80
Juniata tp	do	1267 17
Bloody Run borough	do	679 78
Bedford borough	do	2110 17
Bedford tp.	do	2978 20
St. Clairsville	do	129 62
Saxton bor	do	226 09
Monroe tp	do	1284 47
To amount of ten day taxes rec'd		52 23
To money received from Good Templars, for rent		52 00
To money received for Huckster Licenses		95 00
To taxes received on unseated lands		1278 10
Total charges		46696 86

Treasurer,	Cr.
On sundry checks drawn by the Commissioners, as follows, viz:	
Paid Grand Jurors, February Term	190 44
Petit Jurors, February Term	276 60
Petit Jurors, adjourned court, March	344 65
Grand Jurors, April Term	121 21
Petit Jurors, April Term	348 21
Grand Jurors, September Term	169 64
Petit Jurors, September Term	304 81
Grand Jurors, November Term	175 86
Petit Jurors, November Term	353 20
Petit Jurors, adjourned court, November	384 36
William Kirk, Jury Commissioner	69 00
Isaac Kensinger, " "	34 48
J G Fisher, clerk to Jury Commis'rs	33 50
Court-crier	143 31
Tip staves	244 96
Scalps	889 81
Expenses of Spring elections	291 69
Expenses of General elections, October and November	750 12
Expenses of special elections	23 20
David Howsare, services as commissioner	181 55
Peter M. Barton	120 25
Michael Ritchey	86 50
Daniel Beegle	23 00
J G Fisher, clerk to commissioners, salary	350 00
J. W. Dickerson, Att'y	100 00
Costs in Commonwealth cases	818 24
Erecting bridge at Hopewell	1965 26
Erecting ice-breakers and repairs at Hopewell bridge	469 00
Erecting bridge at Sweet Root	100 00
Erecting and roofing bridges in St. Clair township	2060 40
Erecting bridge in Southampton tp.	50 00
Part pay on Stonerstown bridge	1000 00
Stone work, Hopewell bridge	519 16
Flooring bridge at Bloody Run	174 00
Erecting bridge at Roades, Liberty township	508 43
Bridge views and expenses	382 86
Constables' returns	542 78
Road views	307 00
Expenses holding county Institute	74 41
Assessors making assessments	571 15
Meyers & Mengel, advertizing and printing blanks	885 85
Durborrow & Lutz, advertizing	408 00
John Lutz, advertising	447 00
Charles Merwine, services as Janitor	89 42
Joshua Mower, cleaning and scrubbing court house	49 50
Mary Morris, cleaning and scrubbing court house	39 00
Robert Steckman, boarding prisoners and summoning jurors	825 84
Robert Steckman, conveying prisoners to Western Penitentiary	240 00
Enrolling militia and holding militia appeals	253 58
Expenses holding appeals	329 00
Expenses auditing account	160 00
Money overpaid on duplicates and tax refunded	259 01
Wood, coal, and pine for court house and jail	389 86
Goods furnished for court house and jail	147 18
Lumber for court house	8 89
Bounty to volunteers	109 70
J G Fisher, services at special court and making out tax duplicates	54 00
O E Shannon, fees as Prothonotary	350 00
Revenue stamps, postage, stationery &c	148 16
Expenses holding inquests	76 24
Medical attendance upon prisoners	30 00
Costs in collecting unpaid taxes	13 58
Advertising proposals for new Poor House	77 60
Edward Havilland, plans, drawings, specifications, &c. for new Poor House	700 00
John Sproat & Co. brick for new Poor House.	500 00
Joshua Shoemaker, part pay for erecting new Poor House	4000 00
F M Kimmel, services as counsel	20 00
*S L Russell, services at Harrisburg	100 00
J W Dickerson, fees and per centage on collections	87 39
Dan'l Washabaugh, auditing account of O. E. Shannon	20 56
James B. Farquhar, costs of deeds of unseated lands	87 9
J W Lingenfelter, salary as attorney for 1863, swearing commissioners and election boards, and road views	108 50
Irvine & Statler, lamps and brooms,	5 00
Reward money for the arrest of John Brown not collected by subscription	19 50
R W Berk & Co. canvass for duplicates	2 40
*B F Meyers, services at Harrisburg	150 00
Certified copy tax-law	3 25
Lime	80
H W Ressler, conveying prisoners to jail	7 72
Letter case for commissioners' office	5 50
Witness chair	6 00
Keeping prisoners in Western Penitentiary	1087 03
Insurance of Court House and Jail.	73 50
Wm M Hall, services in Poor House investigation	60 00
Jury box	2 75
Pipes, &c. for Court House	5 40
Costs in case of Wertz vs. Bedford County	9 47
Wm Dibert, boarding jurors in Commonwealth vs Suter	55 00
E M Alsip, services in Poor House investigation	5 00
Joshua Mower, work done at Court House	9 75
P M Barton, interest on money	1 27
M S Ritchey, interest on loan	18 00
John Kemery, interest on loan	168 00
John Sill, interest on loan	180 00
David Gouchnouer, tax exonerated by order of commissioners	12 47
Road tax on unseated lands, paid to sundry supervisors	125 06
School tax on unseated lands, to sundry School Boards	94 96
Money paid J T Shirley	66 91
Amount paid over to the poor house Treasurer	6000 00
Treasurer's salary	300 00
Stamps, postage and Stationery	35 00
Charles Merwine, attending auditors	8 00
	$35093 55

County Report.

Charges	$46696 86
Credits	35093 55
Balance in county Treas.	$11603 31

Amount due and owing Bedford county from Collectors for 1867 and previous years	2609 49
Amount due from the several townships for 1868	1408 62
Total due county	$4018 11

Money owed by Bedford County.

John Sill, on note	3000 00
John Kemery, on note	2000 00
John Mowry, on note	800 00
Total indebtedness	$5800 00

Bedford County SS:

The undersigned auditors of said county, do certify, that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford and did audit and adjust the accounts of Isaac Mengel, Treasurer for said county, for the year, A. D. 1868, as ascertained in the foregoing statements, and that they have examined the foregoing accounts due to and owed by said county and that they have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands this 7th day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN D. LUCAS,
S. WHIP,
M. A. HUNTER,
W. C. Schaeffer, Clerk. Auditors.

To the Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

Isaac Mengel, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county in account with the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from January 9, 1868 to January 8, 1869.

Treasurer,		Dr.
To amount of Tavern License assessed for the year 1868		575 00
To amount of Restaurant License assessed for the year 1868		155 00
To amount of Retailer License assessed for the year 1868		1030 50
		$1760 50
Treasurer,	Cr.	
By receipt of State Treasurer, Sept. 1, 1868	500 00	
By receipt of State Treasurer Dec 23, 1868	1081 08	
By Treasurer's percentage	88 02	1669 10
Balance due State		$91 40

Bedford County, SS.

The undersigned auditors of said county, do hereby certify, that, in pursuance of the act of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House in the borough of Bedford and did audit and adjust the accounts between Isaac Mengel, Treasurer of said county and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as ascertained in the foregoing statement.

Witness our hands this 7th day of January, A. D., 1869.

JOHN D. LUCAS,
S. WHIP,
M. A. HUNTER,
W. C. Schaeffer, Clerk. Auditors.

*Through the efforts of Messrs. Meyers and Russell, attorneys for the Commissioners, the county was relieved of the payment of the five per cent penalty under the act of April 30, 1868, imposed for the non-payment of the indebtedness to the State in the year 1866, amounting to $1,045.68, and prevented the same from being imposed for the year 1867.
5feb:4w

Dry Goods, &c.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE

J. M. SHOEMAKER

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST

AND IS RECEIVING A LARGE AND

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HATS & CAPS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CEDARWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS, &c. &c.

GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Pa., Nov. 6th, 1868.

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PHILOSOPHY OF UNDER-DRAINING.

The following, from the *New England Farmer*, will help to illustrate the great importance of under-draining, and will show why it is so much insisted on by intelligent and scientific agriculturists:

When soil is wet, the heat of the sun, which is intended to warm the soil, is expended in evaporating the water from the surface, and thus the warmth which is necessary to the growth of plants does not reach their roots.

When a soil is dry it often becomes twenty or thirty degrees warmer than the atmosphere above it, but a soil filled with water is cooler than the atmosphere.

When a soil is too wet the plant-food which it contains is so much diluted that a much greater quantity of fluid must be taken up by the roots, or it will not receive due nourishment. The vessels of the plant will be gorged with so much water that the plant itself will be kept at low temperature, in consequence of the increased evaporation from the steam and leaves.

When clay soils are wet they become compact and adhesive, and prevent the air from reaching the roots of plants. When the water is removed they become open and mellow and admit the air freely, and are more easily worked.

Drainage not only removes the water, but makes room for the air, which will by the force of natural laws take its place, and penetrate to every part from which the water is drawn off.

Vegetable matter immersed in water decomposes slowly, and yields but little food to plants, and that not always of a *wholesome* character. But when the air has free access to it, it decomposes rapidly, and yields carbonic acid and other elements of nutrition. Manures containing organic matters go much farther on a dry soil than on a wet one. If a sandy soil lies upon a wet clay subsoil, the water will constantly rise towards the surface and the roots and organic matter in the soil will have the benefit of its presence.

On some soils plants are liable to be parched up in a drought. This often because the roots cannot penetrate the subsoil, which is filled with stagnant or unwholesome water. Remove this stagnant water by a drain, and the subsoil will become mellow and sweet, and the roots will penetrate deeply into it, and thus be able to endure a drought that dries the surface.

Sometimes it does very little good to break up a hard, compact subsoil with the plough. It soon becomes again hard and impenetrable. But if the soil is drained below this hard pan the rains penetrate through it and soften it, and remove any noxious properties it may contain, and a deep root-bed is made the plants, by which they will be sustained even in very dry seasons. It is where hard subsoils lie near the surface that crops suffer most from droughts.

Thus drainage warms, and deepens, and sweetens the soil, and renders it more productive, and enables the growing crops the better to endure the effects of a wet or a dry season. The roots of corn and some other crops penetrate a mellow soil from three to four feet deep. Draining, then, to be effectual, should take off the water to a depth somewhat below that to which the roots penetrate. This should always be done where the fall is sufficient to allow it.

CARBOLIC ACID.

Reference is frequently made to this new disinfectant and purifier as the most powerful of any now in use. It has only recently come into general notice, and its great value will render the following account of its production and properties, taken from the *Maine Farmer*, especially interesting to all our agricultural and scientific readers:

"Carbolic acid is extracted from coal tar, which is well known as one of the waste products obtained in the manufacture of gas from coal. In fact the properties of this substance are more of an alcohol than an acid, and it is also called carbolic alcohol, phenic acid, phenic alcohol, &c. It is now some twenty years since the attention of chemists were turned to the methods of extracting this acid from coal tar. Improvements in the methods of extracting it have been steadily made since that time, until now an article of pure carbolic acid is made from coal tar, that is entirely free from all disagreeable or tarry flavor, as pure as if extracted directly from benzine.

"The uses of this substance are numerous. Its properties as a deodorizer, disinfectant and antiseptic are remarkable. Being volatile, carbolic acid meets with and destroys the germs or sporules which float at the atmosphere and vitiate it; and on this account it has been used with astonishing success in England, Belgium and Holland during the prevalence of cholera and the cattle plague. Mr. W. Crookes, F. R. S., (editor of the London *Journal of Physical Science*,) says he has never met with a single instance in which the cattle plague has spread on a farm where it has been freely used. Its antiseptic powers are so strong that the merest atom will prevent the decomposition, fermentation or putrefaction for months of urine, blood, glue solution, paste, flour, &c. Its vapor alone is sufficient to preserve meat in confined spaces for weeks, and even a little vapor will prevent fresh meat from being fly-blown for several days, even in an ordinary atmosphere. For some diseases of shee,p especially scab, foot-rot, &c., carbolic acid is an efficacious remedy. Cattle are never annoyed with flies if washed with a weak solution of this substance, and ten per cent. of it added to fresh butter forms an excellent salve for wounds of all kinds in man or beast."

KEEP YOUR ASHES FOR MANURE.

The *American Agriculturist* says: Wood ashes make one of the most valuable fertilizers within the reach of the farmer. The unleached article has the more potash, but the leached is thought to be quite as valuable. In leaching they shrink a good deal, and lime is usually added, which increases their value. They are generally sold, too, at a less price. Ashes are well suited to all farm crops, and are very beneficial in the fruit yard and orchard. Most farmers sell wood in the cities and villages, and rather than go home empty they should carry back ashes and other fertilizers, to replace the potash, lime and phosphoric acid that have been carried off in the crops and animals sold. Ashes show immediate effects from their application, and at the same time last long in the soil. They are very highly appreciated in the onion growing districts, but may be applied with equal advantage to ordinary farm crops. They should be kept as near the surface as possible spread and harrowed into the seed bed or applied directly to the growing crops. Make a business of saving, buying and storing ashes during the winter for the next season's operations.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—The Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington says, in his annual report, that a system of international agricultural exchanges has been established with many governments of Europe, Asia and South America. Arrangements have also been made for exchanges of rare seeds, plants, trees and various products with the botanical gardens of Kew in England, and Melbourne in Australia, the India Museum in London, the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society, the botanical department of the British Museum, and others. The experimental garden during the past year distributed over 30,000 plants, and many thousand scions and cuttings of fruit trees. Under the appropriations from Dec. 1, 1867, to Dec. 1, 1868, the papers and packages of seeds distributed were 592,398, including 32,129 sacks of winter wheat imported by the present Commissioner. Of these there were distributed to members of Congress, 223,672; to agricultural and horticultural societies, 98,861; to statistical correspondents, 86,391; to individuals on application, 183,400.

Humorous.

A pious perfume—The odor of sanctity.

THE bent of the understanding—The instep.

A needlewoman's exclamation—Ahem!

OF what trade is the sun? A tanner.

THE cranium in four parts—The headquarters.

A desirable domestic bird—A duck of a wife.

A little tumbler will often throw down a big man.

STAGE-driver's motto—*Jam forte in omnibus.*

Paris green—The fellow who ran away with Helen.

CONGRESSIONAL features—The ayes of the House and the noes of the Senate.

GOOD Hay Weather—When it rains pitchforks.

FOWL-PLAY—Serving you with an old hen when you call for spring chicken.

NOT a proper place for a naval engagement—the Pacific Ocean.

A wag call Grecian architecture the "stoops" that ladies use at present.

A Scotchman's definition of "reel" music—the bagpipes.

"BIRDS in their nests agree," because they would fall out if they didn't.

WHY is a flatterer like a microscope? Because he magnifies small things.

BEASTLY weather—when it rains cats and dogs.

To cure a felon—Suspend by the neck about an hour.

YE avaricious! remember that shrouds have no pockets.

A young lady must make a hit if she dislikes to be a miss.

A HANDSOME dress pattern never arrests a woman's attention. She will always go buy it.

WHEN is the book of nature studied When autumn turns the leaves and they are red.

THE "sugar wedding," occurring thirty days after a marriage, is the last matrimonial novelty.

WHY is a baby like a sheaf of wheat?—Because it is first cradled, then thrashed, and finally becomes the flower of the family.

"GENIUS will work its way through, as the poet said, when he saw a hole in the elbow of his coat.

WHEN does a man overcome the inactivity of an inanimate object?—When he makes an umbrella stand.

"NOT GUILTY," said an Omaha jury, "but if the prisoner is smart he will leave the territory before night." He left.

WE frequently hear of our Generals capturing "pieces of artillery." "What's the use of capturing 'pieces?'" says Mrs. Partington, "why not capture whole ones?"

CREDITORS are like corns: they are always reminding one where the shoe pinches. The only way to get rid of them is to cut them—and that won't prevent them coming again.

THE following is Aunt Betsey's description of her milk man: "He is the meanest man in the world," she exclaimed. "He skims his milk on the top, then turns it over and skims it on the bottom."

A GENTLEMAN once began his letter to his bride thus: "My dearest Maria." The lady replied: "My dear John, I beg that you will mend either your morals or your grammar. You call me your 'dearest Maria.' Am I to understand that you have other Marias?"

A BADLY bunged-up Emerald Islander, in response to the inquiry, "Where have you been?" said: "Down to Mrs. Mulrooney's wake, and an illegant time we had of it. Fourteen fights in fifteen minutes; only one whose nose left in the house, and that belongs to the tay kettle!"

THERE is a lucky farmer near Dubuque, Iowa. On Monday night of last week two of his sheep became the mothers of seven lambs one producing three and the other four; one of his cows had a calf; a sow had a litter of seventeen pigs; and his wife presented him with two bouncing boys.

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"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

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Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

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GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

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"JAMES THOMPSON."

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June 19, 1868. JOHN LUTZ.

Miscellaneous.

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Accom P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS	Accom A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE4.35	LE 9.05	Huntingdon,	AR9.20	AR4.21
4.40	9.12	Long Siding	9.12	4.16
4.56	9.25	McConnellstown	8.54	4.00
5.04	9.33	Pleasant Grove,	8.47	3.52
5.21	9.49	Marklesburg,	8.30	3.40
5.40	10.05	Coffee Run,	8.14	3.25
5.49	10.13	Rough & Ready	8.05	3.17
6.06	10.28	Cove,	7.50	3.04
6.10	10.32	Fisher's Summit	7.46	3.00
AR6.27	10.55	Saxton,	LE7.30	2.46
	11.13	Riddlesburg,		2.16
	11.21	Hopewell,		2.09
	11.39	Piper's Run,		1.49
	12.00	Tatesville,		1.28
	12.12	Bloody Run,		1.15
	AR 12.18	Mount Dallas.		LE1.10
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE6.30	LE 11.00	Saxton,	AR 7.25	AR2.30
6.45	11.15	Coalmont,	7.10	2.15
6.50	11.20	Crawford,	7.05	2.10
AR7.00	AR 11.30	Dudley,	LE 6.55	LE2.00
		Broad Top City.		

Sept. 16, '68. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

DISLOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between J. R. Durborrow and John Lutz, of Bedford, under the firm of Durborrow & Lutz was dissolved by mutual consent on the fifteenth day of July. All debts for subscription, Advertising, Job Work, Fees, Books and Stationery, &c., &c., are to be received by said John Lutz, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. All the accumulated legal business in the hands of the late firm will be prosecuted by Mr. Durborrow.

J. R. DURBORROW,
July 15, 1868. JOHN LUTZ.

The books of the late firm of DURBORROW & LUTZ having been left in my hands for collection all persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and settle without further notice. JOHN LUTZ.

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Dorothy Smith by her next friend Elisha Smith vs. Wm. P. Smith. } In the common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 8. Nov. Term 1868 Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed by the Court, a Commissioner to take testamony and report the facts in this case, will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on Monday the 15th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper. JOHN MOWER,
29jan3t Commissioner.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement, between Directors and Teachers, Checks, Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors Fonds of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

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